The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS—Three cents per copy; single copies, 4 cents. Delivered by carrier at 15 cents per week; 65 cents per month; $7.80 per year.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2.00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1.50; one copy gratis to the gatherer up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can copies be forwarded from the Office.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1871. NO. 248.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Decision by the Court of Claims.

Anxiety as to the Fate of the Steamer City of Port-au-Prince—The Newman Letter—The Papers in the Boutwell-Pleasaaton Difficulty to be Submitted to the Attorney General—No Cabinet Meeting to be Held This Month, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1871.

The Steamer City of Port-au-Prince.

Reported from Hayti on July 1st sixteen days over due from New York, did not leave the latter city till the 16th or June. The usual time to Port-au-Prince is eight days, so she is really only eight days behind. This steamer forms the only line between New York and Hayti. She is regarded at the latter place as entirely seaworthy, but has old machinery that has on previous occasions given her and others trouble to put into port for repairs. She has very little sailing power, and in case of disabling her engines, long delay might readily follow.

The Denial of the Newman Letter.

Printed by Senator Harlan at the West, is not credited here. The letter has been printed here, and severely commented upon, but none of Dr. Newman's friends have claimed that it was not genuine. The Doctor himself was here when it was published, but has not disowned it. The denial is here explained as a quibble evading the question of the genuineness of the letter entirely, and only denying that the letter was lithographed by Newman previous to its being forwarded to Iowa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1871.

The Boutwell-Pleasaaton Matter.

The President will soon submit the written statements of Commissioner Pleasaaton and Secretary Boutwell, regarding their respective claims regarding questions at issue, to the Attorney General.

A Decision of Interest to Some Importance

Has just been announced by the Court of Claims, which affects numerous cases and involves large sums of money, held by the Secretary of the Treasury under similar circumstances, as those leading to this suit. Certain parties brought action in the Court of Claims, wherein a decree was rendered April 13, 1868, adjudging them entitled to $9,904.44, being the net proceeds of their captured property, found by the court remaining in the United States Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury assumed to annul the decree of the court, and paid only a portion of the judgment, leaving $2,738 52 unpaid, wherefore the claimants brought action for this amount due upon the former decree. The Court decided that the Secretary of the Treasury had no more right than a private individual to disregard an order of the Court, and adjudged that the balance due be paid at once.

No Cabinet Meeting This Month.

The President's private secretary telegraphed here last night that the President would not visit Washington this month, and that there would be no Cabinet meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of June First Assistant Postmaster-General Marshall established 239 offices, discontinued 104, re-established 146, changed the names of 39, altes 16, names and sites 7, appointed 448 Postmasters to fill vacancies created by resignation and other causes, to orders for new letter-carriers and readjusted the salaries of 126 Postmasters—total 1,948.

Operations of the Dead Letter Office June, 1871.

Letters received:
Ordinary domestic letters..... 225,696
Local or drop letters..... 43,600
Held for postage, misdirected or otherwise unmailable..... 28,582
Letters addressed to hotels, the parties having left..... 2,825
Letters addressed to fictious names..... 3,474
Registered letters..... 609
Letters originating in the United States and returned from foreign countries..... 5,750
Letters originating in foreign countries addressed to parties in the United States..... 18,966
Total letters received..... 328,110
Letters Sent Out.
Letters without enclosures returned to writers..... 172,856
Letters with money enclosed ($7,625 02 returned to writers..... 1,818
Letters with bills, checks, &c., enclosed returned to writers..... 1,894
Letters with receipts and other papers enclosed returned to writers..... 3,310
Letters with articles of property enclosed returned to writers..... 746
Letters with photographs enclosed returned to writers..... 3,690
Letters with fractional currency enclosed returned to writers..... 1,745
Letters with postage stamps enclosed returned to writers..... 3,667
Pennsylvania Service—Mail Messengers Designated At Trains, Schedules, &c.—W. D. Lewis, Jr., $94 79, from the 1st of July: at Line Lexington, Jonathan Knapp, at $750 per annum, Penn Township and Mineral ville, John Corcoran, at $240 per annum, from beginning; at Cochranton, from 1st July, W. A. Cochran, at $100 per annum. Perry Township, near Penn, Route 2,788, Bedford to New Bridgeport, J. S. Bowles, contractor. Discontinue service July 1st, annual contract, and allow one month's extra pay. Route 1,915, Line Lexington to Pleasant Valley, 7 m. Rice. Let service begin at Line Lexington, at the new site; omit Jenkins, decreasing distance and pay one month's extra pay on this omit. Route 1,902, Somerset to Berlin, Pa., Choice to New Bridgeport, W. H. Holler. Restore service on Mondays. Route 2,905, Somerset to Quemahoning Valley, from 10th July, three times per week. Contractor *pro tem*. Route 2,905, Somerset to Quemahoning Valley, Thomas Cuthbert. Petted service to be performed from Somerset to Berlin, as usual. Other offers by the Cuthberts for Route 2,905 will be made if entirely satisfactory, if not the original service to be resumed at once.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Letters received at the Postoffice Department from Dr. C. MacDonald, superintendent of the postal money order system of the United States, now in charge in London for the purpose of establishing a money order system between this country and Great Britain, state that he is meeting with success and that he will probably conclude satisfactory arrangements in a few days, when he will leave for Berlin to make similar arrangements with the postal authorities of the German Empire.

THE KELLEY PATENT.

The Commissioner of Patents, in a conversation to-day, stated that the time allowed for the manufacture of steel was extended in accordance with the law, which says that after hearing the argument and evidence, if shall appear to the satisfaction of Congress that the inventor has used reasonable diligence but has failed to obtain from the use and sale of his invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity and expense bestowed upon it and the introduction of it into use, the term of the patent shall be extended.

BOWEN'S PARDON.

This afternoon the Marshal of the District received the pardon granted in the case of C. C. Bowen, which is dated July 1st, and reads as follows: "Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, to all whom it may concern, these presents shall come greeting: Whereas, on the 13th day of June, 1871, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding criminal term, one C. C. Bowen was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and pay $200 fine: and whereas, it is represented that he was innocent of any violation of law, that he acted in good faith, believing his former wife was dead, and that previous to his rendered good services to the cause of the Union during the rebellion and since its termination, and has endeavored to lead an honest and peaceful life, and for these reasons eleven of the jurors, who found a verdict against him, and many other citizens of the highest consideration and weight urge this pardon, and Hon. Shalor Winsor, Delegate from Dakota, by the exercise of the executive clemency, therefore be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America, in consideration of premises and divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to said C. C. Bowen full and unconditional pardon. Signed U. S. Grant." The Marshal immediately wrote a release, and Mr. Bowen walked out of jail in company with Mrs. Pettigrew King Bowen.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

To-day resumed the discussion of the question of open competition examinations. A valuable communication was received from Mr. Hotz, Consul General of the Swiss Confederation, relative to the civil service in Switzerland. A courteous offer was also received from Gen. Gibbon, of the use of valuable documents on civil service.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN ASSESSMENT.

Commissioner Pleasanton has had before him the question respecting the liabilities of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company to an assessment which has recently been made upon interest or coupons falling due within the last five months of 1870, and the first five months of 1870, and to further assessment made on dividends for the same period. Concerning this, the attorney of the road made application to the Secretary of the Treasury, for a remission of said taxes, amounting to $222,321, and request is made to the Commissioner that the collection of the Revenue be stayed till the question of liability has been decided upon said appeal, and application for remission. In view of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, previously issued, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue does not deem it proper to grant the request. The instructions of the Secretary referred to were issued May 16th, last, and confirmed the tax on the Interest Dividends and salary.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Judge B. R. Carpenter, of Charleston, South Carolina, was nearly five hours before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day. He testified to what he had been told Ku-Klux outrages in portions of South Carolina. These did not result from hostility to the Federal Government, but were natural outbreaks of men who had no redress through the forms and administration of the law of the Government, which was weak, ineffective and venal. It had increased its State debt to $11,000,000, and not a mile of railroad, a foot of canal or a bushel of wheat was added to it. Every year he was a candidate for Governor he traveled in every county in the State on one, enjoying the most intimate confidence of the people, and whenever a man utter a word against the Federal Government. He reported that the outrages were the result of the maladministration of the State Government by the ignorant and corrupt officials, who exercise their functions in the interest of and under the control of members of the Loyal League perpetrated outrages, such as murder and burning of the houses of those who were not members of organizations. The people had justified quietly for two years until they had found their way to the ballot box, and refusing to White-stone, or the forms of law. Hence organizations took place as a means of redress. The Ku-Klux were composed of respectable men and men of low character. Carpenter, however, did not indorse the organization. The condition of things generally he said. A fair crop of cotton has been lavied for this year, and if this should be collected it would bankrupt one-third of the land owners.

REVENUE IN THE SAVANNAH CUSTOM HOUSE.

For some time past the Treasury Department has had reason to suspect that affairs in Savannah, Ga., Custom House were not being conducted altogether satisfactorily, and concealment was resorted to in the proceedings. Reports received here yesterday change that a defalcation has been discovered, amounting to about eleven thousand dollars, eight thousand of which was covered by false vouchers and the balance by extra charges for lights, fuel and other matters not authorized by law. The collector of Customs at Savannah is Col. John Reed, of Florida, and Governor Bullock, of Georgia, Ephraim Tweedy, of Georgia, and General Littlefield, of South Carolina, and one other party in Ohio whose name has not been made known. It is stated that a prominent party of Savannah is in the North for the purpose of raising funds to cover up the defalcation.

DIVIDEND TAX.

Numbers of parties have been worrify to the Revenue Bureau, notifying it that they have appeared to Secretary Boutwell from Internal Revenue Commissioner Pleasanton's decision on the dividend tax for the first five months of 1870, and asking a suspension of the collection of this tax till Secretary Boutwell renders his decision. Commissioner Pleasanton, in reply, holds that the collections must be proceeded with in the absence of positive orders from Secretary Boutwell suspending it, and if he differs with the Commissioner, he has done in former cases, then redress can be had by refunding the amount collected.

LYNCH LAW.

A Murderer Murdered by a Mob.

Particulars of the Hanging of Meares, the Child Murderer, at Watseka, Ill.—A Disgrace to Civilization.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Following are the particulars of the lynching of Meares, the child murderer, at Watseka, Ill., on Wednesday last. The crowd at first numbered about one hundred, led by Dr. Daniels, of Onarga. When they demanded the prisoner the Sheriff refused to give him up, and upon Daniels attempting to enter, discharged his revolver at him. Daniels struck up his arm and wrenched his pistol from his hands. The crowd then, with a sledge battered down the door of the cell where Meares was confined. The poor wretch begged for mercy, but nobody gave heed to his appeals. The crowd then bound him, and carried him into the street. Dr. Daniels then addressed the crowd, saying that he had sworn not to return home until this murderer was executed, and asked the crowd if they would stand by him. All responded in the affirmative. Meares was then placed in a wagon, which was drawn by the crowd to a tree a short distance from jail. A rope was placed around his neck, the other end attached to a limb of the tree, and he was told that he might have twenty minutes in which to prepare for eternity. At the end of the first half of his time in piteous appeals for mercy. While doing this he was derided by many of the crowd. One man offered to pray with him, but he replied that he could not pray without a priest. He then called upon the Methodist priest to help him, but no one responded, and he cursed the Masons. He then called upon the Catholic priest to help him. One of them replied, "Call on God, for He alone can save you." He prayed for the remaining minutes, and then the wagon was driven away and Meares left hanging. He struggled for a few minutes, when he was pulled from under him, and he was left hanging. At first not a muscle moved, but after a few seconds his arms commenced to move. The crowd then dispersed, but before doing so several brutal fellows danced upon the prostrate body, and it was left hanging all night, and in the morning his body was taken in possession of by his friends. About one thousand persons witnessed the hanging. The leaders of the lynching party did their work in a quiet and orderly manner, but many of the crowd were unfavorably impressed with the scene. No more merciful man has yet been made looking to the punishment of the lynchers.

MEADVILLE, PA.

Base Ball Match—The Senecas of Oil City Defeat the Matuals.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MEADVILLE, Pa., July 8, 1871.

The Mutual base ball club of this place, defeated the Senecas of Oil City this afternoon, on the grounds of the latter, resulting in favor of the Senecas by a score of 25 to 22.

CRIME.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 8.—The name of the young man who was murderously assaulted and robbed at this place on Monday night last is Gen. Edwards, and not Sheppard, as stated in the dispatch from here. Edwards has been delirious since the assault was committed until this morning, when he gave his real name. His father lives in Newport, Ky., and is agent for the Dockyard Mail. He has a place of business in Cincinnati. It is likely the young man will die from his injuries.

BOSTON, July 8.—Another midnight last night police officer David Miller was shot dead on his beat in Chelsea by a man who came up and said "How are you, my friend?" and then fired, the ball striking and was fired upon twice by officer Abbot. He returned the fire once, but without action as the assailant was keeper of a saloon, was arrested this morning on suspicion of being the murderer.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Jesse Strang was arrested in Salem yesterday, charged with the murder of his wife in September, 1869, in North Bridgewater, made a full confession, and was brought to this city. The extradition papers were here at four this afternoon.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 8.—Mr. Macdonald, Secretary to the Province of Ontario, was defeated by Mackenzie to-day in an election riot at Montebello, Ottawa County, Province of Quebec. Macdonald was badly kicked and beaten that he died soon afterwards. There is great excitement in the city where the deceased has many friends.

ST. LOUIS.

An Injunction Granted Against the Issue of Bradstreet's Mercantile Reports—The Proposed Merchants' Exchange Building.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, to-day granted an injunction restraining the issue of the July number of "Bradstreet's Mercantile Reports," which is alleged to contain a false statement regarding the business standing of Augustus A. Mellier, a well known business man of this city.

The election which has been held on Change for the past three days to determine a site for a new Merchants' Exchange building, closes to-day. There were offered for the choice of voters a site on Fourth street, one of which was withdrawn some days ago, and another, which is the most popular one, made by Colonel George Knapp, was withdrawn this morning. The vote shows, however, that all the propositions were defeated. It is not impossible that the merchants will now consider the propriety of forming a stock company and erect a building of their own.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The June collections for the First Ohio Revenue district were $61,500. The statement was again made Saturday on very good authority that arrangements are about to be matured for the completion of the tunnel as a railroad entrance into Cincinnati, through Deer Creek Valley, to the capitalists' depot at the foundation of it. It is said, while it is independent of any railroad, and intended for the ultimate accommodation of all roads, its immediate purpose is the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Judge Cox, of the Common Pleas Court of Cincinnati, on Saturday decided that Auditor Lane, elected in October, 1869, was not entitled to the position on the reform bill of April, 1871, and that the Court had no power to fix the number of Deputies or their salaries.

Three more injunctions were granted Saturday at Wilkesbarre, Pa., by Judge Harding against the coal operators charged with working their mines in violation of the mine laws, and will be perfected

Colonel Cephas G. Childs died at Philadelphia Saturday night, aged seventy-eight years. He was formerly connected with the *North American*, and for a quarter of a century was editor of the *Commercial List and Price Current*.

The old Executive Committee of the Boston peace jubilee in 1869, at a meeting Saturday, unanimously agreed to support Mr. Gilmore's plans for the proposed international jubilee next June.

A Kingston, Jamaica, telegram of Saturday says: The French mail steamer has arrived at St. Thomas. She was in collision with a vessel at sea, by which her machinery was disabled for three days. The mails of the 1st of June represent that the ministry was unpopular, and that a revolution was threatened. The inhabitants who desired to emigrate had to pay one thousand dollars for passports, and many fled to leave the place. Costa Rica advices to the 27th of June state that a contract has been concluded with Harry Meiggs for the construction of a railroad to Callao advices to the 23d of June announce that the English ship, Wraith of Nations, has been lost. Her Captain and part of the crew saved.

The programme for the third annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association on La Belle Lake, at O'Connorowee, Wis., Wednesday and Thursday next, has been arranged as follows: First day—First race three o'r. for pleasure and working boats, free to all, $25; second race, single set, two miles, $25; third race, six oared shells, three miles, $150; fourth race, four-oared shells, two miles, $50; second race, four-oared shells, three miles $150; third race, club barges, one and a half miles, $250. Special excursion trains from Milwaukee every two hours. The following clubs have already arrived: Wabawat crew of Saginaw; Excelsior, Detroit; East Saginaw, of East Saginaw. The Toledo club is expected to-night.

General Halleck has been elected President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican war, in California.

A grand mass for the repose of the souls of Archbishop Durbois and his associates, slaughtered by the Communs, will be celebrated to-day in the church of Notre Dame of Lorette, Montreal, Bishop Archbishop Alemany, assisted by the entire clergy of the diocese.

Saturday was the hottest day of the season in Chicago, the thermometer ranging from 95 degrees to 101 degrees. The heat continued excessive throughout the night, but yesterday morning a refreshing breeze took place, and it was comfortably cool during the day.

FIRES.

Mountville, Ct.,

NORWICH, CT., July 9.—Shoddy mill at Montville, owned by the Thames Woolen Company, was burned this morning, with a large amount of stock, building and machinery, valued at five thousand dollars, $4,000 in total loss. There was no insurance on property.

Lebanon, Me.

PORTLAND, ME., July 8.—The store, barn and outbuildings of Samuel Goodwin, at Lebanon, Me., were destroyed yesterday with their contents. The flames spread to the woods and burned over twenty-five acres of valuable woodland.

Tamaqua, Pa.

TAMAQUA, PA., July 8.—The slope and engine house of the Big Diamond Coal and Railroad Company, in Whitestone, of this place, were burned this morning. The breaker and sale and men can get out on the Alaska side of the workings.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A fire was discovered in the cotton warehouse of Dewitt & Duncan, 17 Bridge street this morning. There were 3,300 bales of cotton stored in it. The fire broke out on the second floor near the hatchway, in a pile of cotton, and about hundred bales were more or less damaged. Dewitt & Duncan's loss on cotton is about $100,000; insured. The premises owned by B. Blanc, are damaged $1,000; insured.

NOS. 19, 21 and 23, same street, which form a large two storied warehouse full of merchandise of every description, were flooded with water and the loss to the owners must be at least $50,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

ROME, GA., July 8.—At the city election to-day, to decide whether Rome should subscribe $100,000 to the Northern and Southern Railroad, from Rome to Columbus, Georgia, the vote was unanimously in favor of subscription.

OUR NEWSPAPER BOYS are in despair for want of a good local sensation. Since Fire, Dunnah & Co. have begun cream sic.

SECOND EDITION.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

All Appointments Not Vested in the President

Opinion of the Attorney General—All Offices to be Filled by Persons who Pass Satisfactory Examinations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1871.

The opinion of the Civil Service Commission, that by the late law Congress had really put all appointments in the President's hands, has been by the Commission submitted to the President. He was inclined to coincide in this construction, but said that he would decline to act under such interpretation unless specially directed by further legislation, so sure was he that Congress did not intend to put all the patronage in his hands. He said he would submit the matter to the Attorney General. The latter was then consulted by members of the Commission, and he gave an informal opinion that the last law could not repeal existing rules by implication, and that the appointments now vested in the heads of departments must remain with them.

The question has now arisen with the Commission whether the President can through an examining board and by the competitive system legally make appointments now vested in the heads of departments. Upon this the Attorney General has been consulted, and he decides that while the appointing power remains with the cabinet ministers, the President has authority under the new law to require them to select from persons who have passed the prescribed examination.

Upon the question can a person obtain or become entitled to an office in the gift of a Cabinet Minister by virtue of having an examination before a Board of the Presidents appointment and against the will of the Cabinet Minister. The Attorney General decides that the negative, and that the appointee must be the free choice of the head of the department. It can, however, happen that all of the offices which the President is authorized to fill, with the consent of the Senate may be brought within the rule of competitive examination if he desires to.

The Commission, therefore, gives up the English and German system of demanding that candidates for offices by competitive examinations, but they may frame stringent rules for examinations of candidates, and open to men and women of all political and colors, and oblige the secretaries to make their selections from among those who pass such examinations successfully.

The Commission are now at work considering the outlines of such a plan.

RAILROAD HORRORS.

Another Case of Criminal Negligence.

A Train Runs Into an Open Switch and is Precipitated Down an Embankment—Five Persons Killed and Thirty Injured—One Man Roasted Alive Under the Engine—Distressing and Fatal Calamity at Norristown, Pa.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—At about ten or fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock A. M. the 8:45 train from New York and the 8 o'clock train from Newark, signaled each other then dashing along at full speed. No whistles were blown, and, without any diminution in impetus, approached the switch at Brill's farm, which the railroad runs through. A gravel train had last been switched off there and the switch had not been replaced, and the trains meeting each other immediately at the junction, the New York train ran off the up track onto the down track and hit right into its *vis-a-vis*, and jumping from the tracks landed down the embankment into a ditch, dragging with it three of the foremost cars. The smoking car of the down train was thrown upon the tender of the engine and the first passenger car behind telescoped into it for fully fifteen feet. In a few moments safety lamps from the Middle and Eastern States. Rainy and threatening weather concluded in Louisiana. Threatening weather and local rains are reported from upper Michigan, Lake Erie, New York, Virginia, and the Ohio Valley. Northeast winds prevail north and west of Iowa, with light rain in Wisconsin.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on the upper lakes, with temporary clearing up weather. Local rains and threatening weather will probably continue east of Michigan and Illinois, clearing away to some extent only on Monday. Southwesterly winds with local rains are probable for Monday in the interior of the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee—Standing Committees Announced—Democratic County Executive Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Executive Committee met Saturday pursuant to a call of the Chairman for the purpose of announcing the usual standing committees and transacting such other business as might be brought before the Committee. The attendance was large, more than one half the districts being represented. The meeting was called to ordar by the Chairman, H. W. Oliver, Jr., at half-past two o'clock and the roll of members was called by the Secretary, Thos. H. Phelps.

The Chairman announced the following standing committees for the campaign:

Vigilance Committee—H. M. Long, Chairman; H. P. Eggers, George V. McKee, Wm. H. Barker, Geo. D. Ware, R. S. P. McCall, George Chaffain, Robert Dilworth, Wm. A. Herriott, R. C. Dalzell, G. S. Woodson, E. P. Matthews, George Pawell, John C. Berlin, Wm. J. Friday, Wm. M. Porter.

Committee on Organization—John H. Stewart, Chairman; Col. Ed. Jay Allen, Thos. B. Ramsey, J. J. Wainwright, Col. Geo. Gerst, John Wallace, Robert Nasmyth, Wm. Young, W. L. Diehl, Alan M. Wood.

Committee on Printing—Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Chairman; W. H. Dennston, James W. Owens, David Sims, Jonathan Darling, Wm. Phillips, Jr., Robert John L. Vaughn, P. Walter, Jr.

Committee on Meetings and Speakers—Charles S. Fetterman, Chairman; James McHler, W. Prebles Miller, H. B. Cousins, S. A. Neale, J. Scott Ferguson, Fred. M. Magee, H. H. McCormick.

Committee on Documents—Frank P. Case, Chairman; James C. Marshall, H. Bockstoce, Mathew Jones, James F. Moore, Captain Denny O'Neil, Jas. Dickson, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Thos. W. Lindsay.

Committee on Naturalization—R. C. Christy, Chairman; George T. Oliver, John Flemming, Wm. Schaffer, P. G. Atkinson, George W. Murphy, William H. Glenn, Ralph J. Richardson, W. C. Sinclair.

The names of J. R. Neebl, Henry Jones and Henry Oehse (of Etna) were added the the County Committee.

It was decided to appoint a Committee on Registration. The committee will be announced on Monday.

A committee, consisting of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Dr. W. J. Gilmore and Nestor Eggers, was appointed to confer with the Lincoln Club in regard to the use of their room as a headquarters for the campaign.

It was decided to hold the regular meeting of the committee on the first Tuesday of each month at two o'clock P. M., after which the meeting adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Executive Committee or Committee of Correspondence held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel Saturday morning, D. D. Bruce, Esq., in the chair, and Jos. S. Lare, Secretary. After some conference it was decided to call a meeting of the County Convention, the following resolutions, offered by James H. Hopkins, Esq., were adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county called to assemble on Tuesday, August 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on Saturday, the 26th day between the hours of five and SIX P. M., at the usual places of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

On motion adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.

The City Executive Committee of the Republican party will hold a regular meeting at the Council Chambers, Wednesday, the 12th inst, and at which time a call for time for holding the primary elections will be fixed.

THE LIBERTY STREET TRACK.

The City and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There seems to be a dispositions growing of late on the part of some of our citizens to criticise rather severely the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and some of these same citizens, claiming to be taxpayers, to be sure, have the temerity to question the sagacity and disinterestedness of the gentlemen composing the committee who are said to have unanimously agreed to the terms of the contract published in your columns some days since. Now, I for one think I have a right to, and do, claim the interference on the part of the people with the proposed action of their representatives in Council, who, acting for the people, but the good of the people to govern them, doubtless secured the best terms the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would consent to send to grant us, and I am only afraid that this indiscreet outcry, should it reach the ears of the railroad officials, may cause the whole deal to go off. I not all the favors proposed. Why, Mr. Editor, what do these people want more. Does not the Railroad Company propose to lift all the tracks from Liberty street but feet Do they not promise to keep both bridges over Mill runnels under good track for the convenience of the rural districts, to which bridges the city will furnish the iron required to build abutments! And do they not already grant free passes to all the members of our Councils, as well as the Mayor and all the officials and Judges of Courts! For all which we are only asked to vacate some half dozen streets and bridge only that we may want across their rails in the future. But I have not patience to pursue the subject further and would, in conclusion, say our people have long enjoyed and trust to the wise and disinterested management of our able Street and Wharf Committee, who are to a man in favor of the deal. Thompson next day, and who will doubtless have an ordinance prepared that will meet the approval of the company, if it does disappoint a few grumbling and fault-finding.

TAX PAYERS,

Another View of the Subject.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Would you permit an outsider to make a suggestion through your columns in regard to the matter of the Liberty street tracks and the railroad muddle.

Let the Pennsylvania Railroad cross Liberty and Penn streets at a suitable point not far from the workshops of the road, and at a sufficient elevation to clear those streets for vehicles. Then passing on either side of Smallman street and descending to the grade of the streets at the intersection of the said line with Mechanic street. From thence to the yards of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway on Canal street. From there to let the Company purchase sufficient ground between Penn street and the Allegheny river for all their freight purposes, leaving their present depot for freight. The Company can then sell their Grant street and Duquesne depot properties, take up the tracks, from Liberty street, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Company relieving the Penn street crossing at the Fort Wayne yards of all except passenger trains reaching the Union Depot.

The proceeds of the sale of the Duquesne depot and Grant street property might be applied to a large fund toward the purchase of property between Penn street and the Allegheny river above Canal street.

The sale of the Duquesne depot property will make it available for the construction of a first class passenger depot.

The delivery of railroad iron for the purpose of shipping water can be made on the Allegheny river just as well as from the Duquesne depot.

The above plan seems to be the most available and central of any other in the city.

ANONYMOUS.

Liberty Street Railroad Track.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have noticed carefully the communication of President Thompson in regard to the removal of the tracks on Liberty street. I know all about the inducements held out to the property holders of the City Councils of some twenty years since to give their consent. I know also, that this present was not designed to be perpetual. I care not for Mr. Carpenter's certificate of the number of trains passing daily and the number of minutes required to pass each one—Twenty years experience is worth ten thousand certificates. I propose to test this be its effect upon the selling value of real estate in the West End Property, Pittsburgh.

Go to the Recorder's office and examine forty deeds in 1867-8-9. Take forty actual sales in 1869-70-71 west of Ferry street and north of Liberty. A specific increase of percentage will be the result. Take forty actual sales in 1881-2-3 in other parts of this city. Prices have advanced trebled and quadrupled.

The First and Fourth wards pay into the city treasury taxes on real estate more than the entire twelve wards of the city. Will the members of Council from these new wards vote to perpetuate this policy that will keep down upon real estate—for all time at a fair cash value some four millions of dollars? I admit the design of some twenty years since was to help a poor section, but that has the first. I was myself mistaken, so probably were the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Why then continue a system in defiance of all past experience.

I think I fully appreciate what this railroad has done for our city and I want it accomodated in the manner pointed out by the Liberty street merchants.

I want to see arrangements set on foot to remove the tracks and then property will continue to be in demand as this oldest part of the city as well as elsewhere. The removal of these tracks and the sale of the property will be the best thing for the city and give vigor into the whole of the old city.

A PITTSBURGER OF THREE SCORE.

The Death of Jane Whittaker.

The official report of the case at the offices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, shows that the woman was run over by crossing engine No. 38, on the South bound track, at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, instead of in the afternoon, as previously reported. The fact of her having been run over was not known until some time afterwards, when the crew of train No. 34 discovered the body. Terms easy. Farm of 200 Acres, one and a half miles from Bunbar Furnace, Fayette county, Pa., 50 Acres cleared and admirably adapted to Grape Culture. For further particulars apply to W. N. HOWARD, Real Estate Broker, 75 Grant street.

MWF

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 77 Beech street, Allegheny city. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city, within easy walk of Park, Street Cars, &c. For terms, &c., apply to W. HOWARD, Real Estate Broker, 75 Grant street.

MWF

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY Valley Railroad 7.30 Bonds and Coupons due December 1st, 1871. Also, the following 10 Per Cent. Dividend Railroad Stocks: Philadelphia and Reading, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Railroad, Northwestern Preferred and Illinois Central, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to or address W. J. OLIPHANT, 57 Sixth street, or by JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 66 IRWIN avenue, Allegheny City. Inquire of JAMES A. LOWRIE, at No. 137 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—One new and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable. Also, one 10 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion Avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United State Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen on the California coast, and is now falling in the Southern and Gulf States, after having risen quite high during the night. The low pressure which was on Saturday evening in the northwest moved westward, and is now central north of New England. Its influence extends south to Virginia. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the East Atlantic, on Lakes Michigan and Ontario and in Louisiana. Gentle southerly winds are reported on the South Atlantic and fresh southwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States. Rainy and threatening weather concluded in Louisiana. Threatening weather and local rains are reported from upper Michigan, Lake Erie, New York, Virginia, and the Ohio Valley. Northeast winds prevail north and west of Iowa, with light rain in Wisconsin.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on the upper lakes, with temporary clearing up weather. Local rains and threatening weather will probably continue east of Michigan and Illinois, clearing away to some extent only on Monday. Southwesterly winds with local rains are probable for Monday in the interior of the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee—Standing Committees Announced—Democratic County Executive Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Executive Committee met Saturday pursuant to a call of the Chairman for the purpose of announcing the usual standing committees and transacting such other business as might be brought before the Committee. The attendance was large, more than one half the districts being represented. The meeting was called to ordar by the Chairman, H. W. Oliver, Jr., at half-past two o'clock and the roll of members was called by the Secretary, Thos. H. Phelps.

The Chairman announced the following standing committees for the campaign:

Vigilance Committee—H. M. Long, Chairman; H. P. Eggers, George V. McKee, Wm. H. Barker, Geo. D. Ware, R. S. P. McCall, George Chaffain, Robert Dilworth, Wm. A. Herriott, R. C. Dalzell, G. S. Woodson, E. P. Matthews, George Pawell, John C. Berlin, Wm. J. Friday, Wm. M. Porter.

Committee on Organization—John H. Stewart, Chairman; Col. Ed. Jay Allen, Thos. B. Ramsey, J. J. Wainwright, Col. Geo. Gerst, John Wallace, Robert Nasmyth, Wm. Young, W. L. Diehl, Alan M. Wood.

Committee on Printing—Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Chairman; W. H. Dennston, James W. Owens, David Sims, Jonathan Darling, Wm. Phillips, Jr., Robert John L. Vaughn, P. Walter, Jr.

Committee on Meetings and Speakers—Charles S. Fetterman, Chairman; James McHler, W. Prebles Miller, H. B. Cousins, S. A. Neale, J. Scott Ferguson, Fred. M. Magee, H. H. McCormick.

Committee on Documents—Frank P. Case, Chairman; James C. Marshall, H. Bockstoce, Mathew Jones, James F. Moore, Captain Denny O'Neil, Jas. Dickson, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Thos. W. Lindsay.

Committee on Naturalization—R. C. Christy, Chairman; George T. Oliver, John Flemming, Wm. Schaffer, P. G. Atkinson, George W. Murphy, William H. Glenn, Ralph J. Richardson, W. C. Sinclair.

The names of J. R. Neebl, Henry Jones and Henry Oehse (of Etna) were added the the County Committee.

It was decided to appoint a Committee on Registration. The committee will be announced on Monday.

A committee, consisting of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Dr. W. J. Gilmore and Nestor Eggers, was appointed to confer with the Lincoln Club in regard to the use of their room as a headquarters for the campaign.

It was decided to hold the regular meeting of the committee on the first Tuesday of each month at two o'clock P. M., after which the meeting adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Executive Committee or Committee of Correspondence held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel Saturday morning, D. D. Bruce, Esq., in the chair, and Jos. S. Lare, Secretary. After some conference it was decided to call a meeting of the County Convention, the following resolutions, offered by James H. Hopkins, Esq., were adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county called to assemble on Tuesday, August 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on Saturday, the 26th day between the hours of five and SIX P. M., at the usual places of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

On motion adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.

The City Executive Committ

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLER, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. BLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

JAMES McCONNELL, Chartiers.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLEGHORN, Penn.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

The fact that they know nothing of it at Washington rather spoils the report that the Assistant Treasurer had been "completely successful in his negotiations for the sale of United States five per cents." Was the report a stock jobbing forgery?

The New York *World* is opposed to both Hancock and Grant for President. It says it won't do to have a "military man," because military men are such fools in civil affairs—a remark which the friends of Hancock are permitted to regard in whatever light they please. As for Mr Grant, the *World* intimates that he "does not belong to the Democratic party." Nor will it be satisfied with any one for a candidate who has been "imported from the Republican ranks." In other words, he must be a Tammanyite, and everybody knows just what that means.

Alexander H. Stephens stands his ground nobly, and speaks out like one who feels sure of his backing. Having a paper of his own now he is independent in the matter of giving his views publicity. The Ohio Democratic platform is the subject of his latest dissertation, of which the following is a specimen:

"We see in advance that we shall never recognize as a political friend or ally, let him hail from any quarter he may, any one who maintains the openly confessed usurpations attending the Reconstruction acts here referred to, *whether sanctioned by the authority constitutionally appointed*, and who shall deprecate any arraignment of either of those acts or their authors because the bar of popular reason for popular condemnation. All such are no friends of ours—of our cause or the liberties of this country.

It is probable that Commissioner Pleasanton will resign, if he has not already done so, all efforts at a compromise having failed. His letter of resignation, it is said, was prepared some days ago. Probably some delay may occur in accepting it growing out of the question of successor. The appointment of Deputy Commissioner Douglass is confidently predicted in some quarters, but whether the reluctance to appoint him to that office, manifested by General Grant when Mr. Delano left, has been overcome, is not known; and it is said, also, that since some recent appointments, Pennsylvania has received her share of federal patronage. Why our share should be so small is a question which is bothering a good many who do not realize how glorious and unusual a thing it is to fight for principle without regard to the offices.

Referring to certain observations of a contemporary respecting the interview between John Brown and Vallandigham, shortly after the capture of the former at Harper's Ferry, the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* who, in his capacity of journalist was present at the execution, says:

"There was a deep conviction among the Virginians whom they had [illegible] Brown, no matter what he was in a greater degree than was admitted in the North a representative man, and that he had backers who did not care to show their faces when the raid and was captured, to show themselves; and it is the impression of those who had the best opportunities for observation, and who studied the incidents of the raid, the trial and execution with the greatest care, that there is still a chapter of unwritten history, without which it is hardly safe or fair to judge whether Brown was or was not deluded."

As in the case with all events which affect and give new directions to the civilization and progress of the world, time and distance are necessary to the proper understanding of the story of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, in its true proportions and relations. The period for writing it has not yet fully come. It is, however, not improper to state that his general plans and purposes were pretty fully known to a number of anti-slavery workers and leaders, among them several public and representative men, including two distinguished New England Senators. It is safe, also, to add that he was by no means the monomaniac which has been supposed. He had a singularly exalted estimate of his military genius, although his mismanagement of the attack on the Ferry proved him to be almost entirely without sagacity of this kind; while the general plan of the campaign which he had mapped out must inevitably have resulted in his destruction, even if he had been successful at that point. With this exception, however, (a fatal one, it is true,) and the too implicit confidence which he invariably placed in the negro character, he was by no means demented. It is probable that the backing on which he relied would have been much more hearty and general had greater confidence been felt in his military ability.

It appears to be fast becoming a question in New York whether a murderer can be hanged at all, provided he has rich or influential friends. The action of the Brooklyn Judge who has granted a stay of proceedings until November, in the case of Fourne, the car-hook murderer, would seem to be without the shadow of excuse, much less of justification. In the first place, while it is true that his jurisdiction legally extended across the river, the attempt to exercise it was a gross discourtesy to the bench of New York, a similar application having previously been refused upon adequate grounds by one of the judges of that city. It is true that every criminal is entitled to receive the benefit of any doubt that can be raised respecting the legality of his conviction, and that he should be dealt with justly and fairly, without vengeance or unnecessary severity. But while criminals have their rights, society has its prerogatives also, and unless sustained by reasons which do not appear now, the action of the judge in question is clearly an unwarrantable attempt to obstruct the operations of natural justice. The crime of Fourne was most deliberate, cowardly and cold-blooded; his trial and conviction were thoroughly fair and impartial, and his sentence in strict conformity with the law. Following the verdict of the jury and the condemnation of the prisoner, there was a marked decrease in the number of brutal and ruffianly assaults perpetrated by the desperadoes with which that city abounds. This reprehensible interference with the course of justice cannot fail, however, to encourage them to greater boldness, and discourage its peaceable and law abiding inhabitants in a corresponding degree. While we do not clamor for any man's death, and are not a special champion of the gallows, yet so long as this is the punishment designated by the statutes for criminals of Fourne's class, we hold that it should be inflicted promptly and inexorably. Whatever be the provisions of the law let them be faithfully and fully carried out. If murderers are not to be hanged, let it be so stipulated in the bond, but we protest against this constant mockery of justice, made by taking away alike its majesty and its terrors.

A few days ago we gave a summary of the principal features of the extraordinary English suit, known as the Tichborne case. Every step of the trial, which both parties have agreed to adjourn from July 20th to November 7th, has been marked by extraordinary incidents. After the cross-examination of the plaintiff was concluded, the jury informed the Chief Justice that they were ready to return a verdict against the claimant without hearing a single witness for the defence. Very properly, of course, the judge refused to assent to this astounding proposition, which, however, was hardly more singular or malapropos than some of the observations made by his Lordship himself upon the bench. It is evident that a current has set in strongly adverse to the pretensions of the claimant. The damaging admissions wrung from him by the Solicitor General as to his evil courses in Australia and elsewhere, have evidently wrecked his cause in popular estimation, however the matter may be decided in court. He has, however, over a hundred witnesses still to be heard, in addition to the rebutting testimony to be offered after the evidence for the defence is in. The prize at stake, a baronetcy and estates valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, is a considerable one, but we doubt whether it is at all worth the amount of false swearing which the plaintiff has already committed. It is said that over half a million of dollars have been expended in the case already, and it is probable that as much more will be absorbed by the lawyers before it is closed. Altogether, considering the gross ignorance and utter unworthiness of the alleged baronet, the proposition of the jury to render a verdict before the testimony is half in, the repeated declarations of the Judge that he believes the claimant to be an imposter, the startling statements of the plaintiff respecting certain love passages between himself and the lady whom he claims as his cousin, the wide range of totally dissimilar characters embraced in the *dramatis personæ*, and the interest everywhere which the trial has created among all classes of society in England, it may justly be set down as the most astonishing case on record.

THE ENGLISH PANIC IN GERMANY.

Unmistakable indications promise the speedy and entire subsidence of the German invasion panic in England. Though a shrill shriek of terror or a quiet expression of anxiety may still be heard from time to time, it is evident that the alarm is rapidly passing away to make place for the habitual self-complacency and self-confidence which characterize the British mind. These recurring panics seem to play an indispensable part in English history, and among other uses, doubtless serve as counterpoise and mitigation to certain unpleasant and perilous qualities of the people, which untempered by these occasional alarms, would become intolerable both at home and abroad. However, the late apprehensions of invasion by the Germans never would have amounted to a panic, but for the partisan labors of the enemies of the Gladstonian administration. As a very exaggerated and extravagant notion of the military genius, and resources of the French nation prevailed in England, a very profound impression of the military greatness of Germany was naturally produced by its successes in the late war. Of this impression, and of the hostile language of German newspapers, and even of German Statesmen, concerning the British neutrality, the Tories took advantage to discredit the military measures and general peace policy of the Liberal party, who have so long governed the country. In fact, the panic was gotten up in the interest of reaction, and the revival of a policy with which Republican Americans can have no sympathy.

In connection with this subject it seems worth while to mention a satirical letter which appeared a short time ago in the Augsburg *Gazette*. It was suggested by the prophetic description of "The Battle of Dorking," which did so much to spread alarm regarding a German invasion. The object of the letter to which we refer is to ridicule English foreign policy, which has provoked so much contempt abroad, and so much indignation at home among a portion of the opponents of the Gladstone administration. The letter is addressed to the German Emperor by a German, resident in England, who, taking an enlarged view of international relations, presumes to recommend the policy which seems to him most advantageous for the future of both countries. The increase of German power he views with unmingled satisfaction. To him the English nation seems weakened and degraded by the exclusive pursuit of gain and by devotion to self-interest as narrowly understood. Nothing, he thinks, can save or regenerate the people if left to themselves, and their only chance of rescue consists in the introduction of foreign elements and the establishment of a strong government over them. In the interest therefore of England as well as Germany, the writer of the letter, Herr Treitz-Bachwoell, earnestly urges the Emperor to invade the island, reminding his Majesty that it has already been twice subdued by conquerors of the same name, William of Normandy and William of Orange. The task of subjugation, the writer argues, would not be difficult, "for though England has a powerful fleet, yet in case of invasion, such confusion would certainly arise from misunderstanding and mismanagement, that the vessels would never be found in the right place for effectual resistance. The same inefficiency, it is argued, would equally prevent either the regular army of 140,000 men or the 180,000 militiamen from offering any opposition worthy of consideration. He also assures his imperial correspondent that the English government, in the person of Mr. Gladstone, combining the tradesman's love of peace with the evangelical dislike of war, would not oppose the invaders with spirit and energy. The Prime Minister, casting up the expenses of the war, would find them enormous. The *Times*, in a Demosthenean article would one day call on the people to rise in defense of the country, but would next morning prove war to be wicked and absurd, and would argue that if England and Germany wished to become one nation, it would be wrong to hinder the arrangement, concluding that though it is great to die for one's country, it is more Christian to live for it. These views Mr. Gladstone would lay before Parliament, assuring that assembly that though as a dependency of the German *Reichstag* it would lose much of its present dignity, yet that a provincial Parliament which conscientiously performed its duties would still entitled to the respect of the world. Upon this representation Parliament would engage in negotiations with the invader; the English crown would be offered to William, Queen Victoria would be pensioned, the Prince of Wales would be indemnified by a yearly allowance, and a eulogy in the *Times* newspaper, and on the conclusion of the transaction the British portion of the German Empire would enter on an era of solid prosperity and genuine self-respect.

This extravagant brochure has been the subject of frequent comment in the English newspapers, and has excited more indignation than might have been expected. The German journals regard it as a fair and witty (geistreich) satire upon English policy and conduct ever since the beginning of the Franco-German war. English fear of German invasion seems to the Germans worthy only of mockery. If Germany were ambitious of conquest, they say she would have helped herself to French territory, whereas she took only the lands which had once belonged to her and of which she had been robbed. At the same time, it must be admitted that the consciousness of being hooted by England has given a disagreeable sensation to the Germans. To them it is a feeling pleasing by its novelty, and as it enables them to realize their increased importance in the world.

Bret Harte is said to begin to look back longingly toward the free and easy life of California once more, and to feel that he made a mistake in coming East, at all. We have all along expected this. Five months ago, when the three great cities of Chicago, Boston and New York were engaged in a noisy scramble for his possession, and the name of the author of the "Heathen Chinee" was upon everybody's lips, we advised him to decline whatever offers were made to him, and to return at once to the Pacific coast. We said he had committed an error, one very natural, but not less real. We told him that he belonged to the West, and had nothing in common with the scholasticism and conventionalism of the East. "California needs you," we said; "Boston does not. The deep, unread meanings of the dumb West lie in an 'open secret' to you. You alone of all our sons of utterance are their sufficient voice. Go back and be to them their interpreter. They nurtured your young broodings. They gave your imagination suck. Of them, you should be among them. It is your duty. It is your necessity, also." We repeat this advice now. The strain upon him has been too great. That huge booby, the dilletanti public, has placed him under too great a pressure of worldliness. He is being ruined by literary fops and flirts, by selfish and vain people on the one hand, and by people without any juice in their veins on the other. Lacking the genius of Bonvs, he is being subjected to perhaps a still more cruel test. In Japan, it is said to be the custom for ladies and gentlemen of an evening to amuse themselves by sticking pins through the fireflies with which that country abounds, the struggles of the impaled flies to escape increasing their brilliancy and lustre. This is very pleasant pastime for the Japanese, but it is death to the poor creatures which furnish the sport. And he has found it necessary to deny, through the columns of a Newport journal, the authorship of a bit of wretched doggered now going the rounds of the press credited to him. Cruel as was the forgery of his name, the very fact that "The Fate of a Fighting Dog" could have been attributed to his pen, is an insult. Therefore we say to him: Get away from the artificial atmosphere which chokes your genius. With the exception of the explanation of the "Old Major," your work in the East has been wholly unworthy of you. Cancel your engagements, if necessary, but do not wrong your genius. Again we say that the great mountains of the West call unto you, and the camps of the rude miners, and the people of Poverty Flat. You will find your clover breathed muse waiting for you in California. In the East you have found only a painted jade.

THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF THE FRENCH DISASTERS.

Some time ago the French Assembly appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the causes of the late Communistic insurrection. The Committee has just rendered its report, which in several respects is a most remarkable one, and shows that an honest attempt has been made to get at the real roots and sources of the difficulty. It is evidently a fair and just report, and while in its inquiry into the origin of the revolt it discovers a number of circumstances which partly extenuate the desperate madness of the Communs, it bravely applies the scalpel to the conscience of the entire French people, and alleges the principal cause of the strange disease which has undermined their social state to be the weakening of the religious sentiment, declaring that the great law of respect for authority and for social superiority has almost totally disappeared, and that the family has been vitiated at its source. We suspect, as on a number of previous occasions we have intimated, that this is the true explanation of the matter. Moral decay in the family is the sure prelude to public corruption in the State. All distinctions between public integrity and private virtue are false. Domestic and social impurity invariably precede public depravity. The family is the basis of the State. The heart of a people is in its homes. Where reverence has been driven away from the fireside, it is useless to look for integrity in the Senate. Where, at home, there is want of unity, of manhood, of sacrifice, of justice, it is vain to seek them abroad. One of the highest necessities of a man is that he shall have an ideal something nobler than himself. If he cannot find this, the forces of his existence will be apt to topple him upon selfishness and ruin. Revolt against false authority presupposes submission to rightful authority. It is useless to battle for emancipation from one tyranny if we deliver ourselves up to the domination of another. The true watchword of civilization is this—each for the other and heaven for us all. The motto of the Commune has been, every man for himself, and the devil take the highmost. It needs no argument or illustration to show that the only possible results of a society thus based on the exclusive worship of self-interest and material gratifications are those of perpetual anarchy and conflict. In directing attention to these underlying causes of the terrible catastrophe which has befallen France, the Committee has therefore wrought a great and greatly needed service. The fever has been within herself. Cure that, and she need no longer toss from side to side for a cool spot upon her pillows.

The report shows the terrible danger of endeavoring to substitute sacerdotalism in place of the requirements of inward moral purity. Religion has been too much divorced from practical morality. So long as the outward forms and ceremonies of the Church have been observed, the priests, it is intimated, have generally permitted the unrestricted play of every human inclination, not troubling themselves with the practice of their people, but only with their faith. There is, doubtless, too much truth in this declaration. Such ecclesiastics as Monsieur Darboy and his persecuted associates were, without question, men of the purest character and teachings, but it has long been acknowledged that French Catholicism is only another name for scepticism and paganism, disguised under the show of outward religious forms. The report, which bears throughout the marks of rigid and impartial justice, can hardly fail to have a good effect in arousing France to the true nature of the perils with which she has to deal, while many of the suggestions which it contains might be studied with great advantage by society generally in this country.

The funded debt of the city of Philadelphia on the 1st of January last was $44,054,229, and the unfunded or "floating" was $6,077,525, making an aggregate indebtedness of $50,731,764, at that time. Deducting $7,468,420 of cash reported in the Treasury, the net indebtedness was $43,263,344. Since January a number of loans have been authorized, the aggregate of which is not given, but the city's indebtedness will probably exceed $50,000,000 on the 1st of December, 1870, the outstanding warrants in the hands of creditors, due and unpaid, amounted to $4,140,936. Mayor Fox, in his recent annual message says that last year four forty per cent. of all the money raised by taxation was absorbed in the payment of the interest on the city debt, and that as matters were now going it would soon absorb fifty per cent. of the sum. The Mayor adds: "And so the overburdened and complaining taxpayer and voter permits himself to be dragooned or deluded into voting for unworthy or incompetent Councilmen, ignorant or faithless members of the Legislature, and notorious or unfit and profligate candidates for city offices, in the leadership of two or three dozen men, who do not care how high the taxes and the debt are piled upon others, so that they secure their thousands and tens of thousands annually out of the pie.

Referring to the silence for some time past relative to the Philadelphia steamships, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* a few days ago made the following remarks:

"This ominous silence is at last accounted for. The Pennsylvania Central, which was the backbone of the enterprise, has withdrawn, and the whole scheme has inconsistently collapsed. That powerful company saw plainly that New York was the only city since fitted on the Atlantic to be the terminus of their great highway connecting Asia with Europe, and have consequently helped to make Philadelphia merely a way station. Thus are the bright visions of Philadelphians again dispelled, and their final, and fondest hopes of overshadowing New York ruthlessly dashed to the ground. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* But it was cruel of the Central.

To this the Philadelphia *North American* replies by saying:

It is but right that we should inform the public that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has not abandoned its connection with the old papal government reached an intensity little understood outside, as previous to the occupation of the city by Italian troops, every Protestant Bible that could be found was seized and burned, and even the possession of such a book, if known, would subject the owners to arrest and imprisonment. Now, however, the British Bible Society have opened an establishment where the scriptures can be obtained.

The largest telescope in the world, probably, is now being made at Cambridge, Mass., for the Government. Three or four years will be required to complete it.

A Portland, Maine, woman having in a fit of abstraction swallowed a dose of corrosive sublimate, thinking it was poison, was saved by her husband, who immediately administered to her the whites of three eggs, which completely neutralized the effects of the poison.

The claim that the maize or Indian corn plant is indigenous to the soil of the New World, has lately been contested, and recent investigations of certain Chinese records are cited to prove that it was cultivated in China prior to the discovery of America. Chinese authors maintain that it came originally from countries west of China, and that it was introduced into that country long before the first arrival of the Portuguese, in 1517.

A North Carolina paper tells the remarkable story that a man, who fled to the swamps during the late war to avoid the draft, has been lately discovered living in a den and settlement of his own, in a dense thicket near the bank of the river. When first discovered, he fled to his hiding place, and upon being pursued he showed fight, but finally surrendered, and insisted upon refusing to go into the world again. Upon being informed that the war had ended about six years ago, he concluded to abandon his hiding place and return to the old plantation, where he found many changes since the commencement of the rebellion. His only clothing was made from the skins of coons and other animals which he had captured during the time, having seen no one with whom to converse during about eight years. He has almost lost the control of language, except a few profane words.

Dr. John F. Morse, recently appointed Deputy Grand Sire from this country to Germany and Switzerland, has instituted in Zurich, Switzerland, the first Lodge of Odd Fellows in that country. The following are the only lodges yet established in Germany. One at Dresden, Saxony; one at Berlin, Prussia, and one at Stuttgardt, Wurtemburg. Dr. Morse has also established an Encampment at Berlin, the first in Germany.

The explosive projectiles used in Paris were formed from the ordinary shell, either spherical or cylindro-conical. A light-perforated tube about seven-eighths inch diameter and of a convenient length, filled with loosely packed powder and fitted with an ordinary percussion fuse, was introduced into the shell, which was then filled with petroleum. The powder charge was sufficient to explode the shell and to ignite the petroleum, which was scattered in a fiery rain on all sides around the point struck. The effect of a continuous discharge of such projectiles upon troops is represented to be incalculable in their agency, say the Communists, that the Versailles troops, in attempting to gain possession of the Tuileries, set fire to the palace.

The Perpetual Candle is the name of a useful contrivance for affording light, lately introduced into this country from Russia. It consists of a small tube within which is placed a close fitting wick soaked with kerosene. This tube is screwed into a candlestick, which acts as a shield to the tube, made of white China, and resembling closely a candle in external appearance—the whole taking the look of an ordinary candle and candlestick. By heating the top of the brass tube, the kerosene-soaked wick generates gas and gives a flame which issues from a number of apertures in the end of the tube. By this simple and ingenious arrangement a good light, it is said, is furnished at a cost of only one cent for five hours. Besides the economy of cost, the danger from the use of kerosene in this manner will be entirely free from danger of explosion.

It has recently been discovered that the new Vanderbilt Freight Depot, erected on the site of St. John's Park, New York, owing to the great weight of its structure, and the fact that the building is placed upon so-termed made ground, was settling to such a degree as to render its safety a question. The difficulty was at first thought to be one easily removed, but upon investigation it was found that the piers supporting the edifice had sunk several inches, and many of the foundation stones were badly cracked.

It is a noticeable fact that a large number of trees are being killed in New York city by the wooden pavements excluding moisture from the roots. The pavements in many cases are perfectly air and water tight. It is well known that any sort of pavement that excludes moisture, from above or below, will interfere with the growth of shade trees. Without air any moisture having access to the roots of trees is impossible for them to grow and flourish as it is for animal life to exist without air to drink. In some cities the difficulty has been remedied by having open spaces left around the trunks, instead of building the pavements close up to the trees, as is usually the case.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Beecher's pulpit is to be supplied during seven weeks to come by his son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Wilde, of Norwich, New York. This rising young clergyman is known, not only for his oratorical abilities of the Beecher order, but also for the wonderful success which he has achieved as a temperance lecturer. As captain of a base ball nine, and foreman of a volunteer fire company, he has reformed the village grocery, the resort of swearers, smokers and gamblers a place where each assembled to worship their idol, while they developed his perfect likeness in their athletic bodies. It is said that of all his subordinates in the two associations mentioned, there is not now a profane or otherwise immoral man to be found, thanks to the practical piety of their captain.

The King of Belgium is described as a man thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, over six feet in height and of very graceful form. His complexion is fair, his features regular and his head is set on a graceful neck, though firm enough to indicate character and innate respect.

Paris journals say that Thiers has come to believe, since the overthrow of the Commune, that he is a man of great military genius, and that if he had been educated at St. Cyr, he would have been one of the great generals of the time, and able to repair the disastrous mortifying defeat of his countrymen into a splendid French victory. It is, indeed, a pity that Thiers should have been discovered only in his seventy-first year the vocation for which Nature designed him.

Mr. Alvin Adams, the retired expressman, dwells in a handsome and expensive suburban retreat at Watertown, not far from Boston. His grounds embrace one hundred and fifty acres. The second floor of his house is on a level with the dome of the State House in Boston, and the sweep of the eye from the front of the mansion takes in a wide area of exquisite loveliness, including a view of seven of the cities and towns. One of the most attractive features of this lovely home is the fine orchard, probably the finest in the country, and unsurpassed even in Worcester county. A fine picture of statuary of picture that reaches this country is expected by Mr. Adams. Twenty years ago he was a very poor man, but ventured in business by which has since grown to colossal proportions; and now, on the eve of the expected holidays, he lives in retirement, surrounded by his broad acres.

Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, is expected to be in Detroit, Mich., within a fortnight, to take charge of the construction of the monument erected by the state to the memory of the soldiers who fell in battle during the late war. Rogers has been in Rome, it is said, some fifteen years, and has in that time never visited his native country.

Adam Bruhl, who claims to have been a soldier in most of the Napoleonic campaigns, and who is one of the survivors of the battle of Borodino, the terrible retreat from Moscow, and the awful passage of Berezina, celebrated his golden wedding in Milwaukee, Wis., recently, and spoke on the occasion a number of interesting reminiscences of his military career.

Our Exports of the Precious Metals.

The official returns for the whole fiscal year of the export of precious metals are not yet published, but the following statement, based upon returns for eight months, and for the remaining four months on the New York custom house estimates for other ports, presents a close approximation to accuracy:

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1870-71.

From the United States for eight months ending Feb. 28, 1871	$58,936,000
From New York alone Feb. 28, 1871	28,500,000
From other ports since Feb. 28, 1871, est.	4,500,000
Total shipments 1870-71	$98,200,000
Deduct—Imports of specie into U. S. for eight months ending Feb. 28, 1871	$15,900,000
Imports into U. S. since Feb. 28, 1871, estimated	6,100,000—$22,000,000
Net export of specie 1870-71	$76,200,000

Comparing that with the exports of specie from the United States from 1863 to 1871, the New York *Bulletin* says: Although the net exports of the past year are $7,700,000 in excess of those of the two preceding years combined, yet they are $3,800,000 less than the year 1864, $1,500,000 less than 1865, and $17,000,000 below those of 1864. For the eight years ending 1870, the net exports averaged $70,000,000, so that last year's movement was $18,000,000 in excess of the average. It has become important, during the year, to the country, in estimating the foreign specie movement, to keep an eye on the imports of the precious metals. During the first seven months of the year the receipts of coin and bullion from other countries averaged only $11,000,000, while for the last five years they have averaged $21,400,000, and $15,000,000 have now to deduct from the gross shipments from this to arrive at the net, on account of imports, in order to ascertain the net outgo.

The Treasury owned, on July 1, $76,800,000 of coin, against $79,700,000 at the same period of 1870; but there were only $19,860,000 of private gold on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer, against $34,500,000 at that date last year. The reduction of $14,700,000 in these deposits is directly traceable to the late large exports of gold. If the exports are much larger continued at the late rate, our stock of gold would inevitably be materially reduced; for the net exports of last year were fully $15,000,000 in excess of our current production of the precious metals; but its variable premium shows that after a year of large exports we have a reaction and a heavy falling off in the shipments. We have, therefore, sound reasons for expecting that the fiscal year on which we are now entering will be one of comparatively light exports of specie.

Massachusetts Shoemakers Improving their Condition.

The strongest organization of workingmen in this country is that of the "St. Crispins," in Massachusetts, an association of shoemakers numbering over fifty thousand members and already making itself felt as a power in the politics of the State. They control eighteen co-operative stores, all of which have been successful. A society was started at North Bridgewater in June, 1869, with a capital of only $600. It now has $2,100 capital stock, and its average weekly sales amount to $1,600. At the end of the first twelve months it declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the stock, 7-13 on purchases of shareholders, and 10 required by law to be set apart as a sinking fund. Since January of this year shares have been sold to all laboring men and women who desired to join, and the profits for the first quarter of 1871 amounted to 27 per cent. of the capital invested. Three similar stores in Weymouth average 29 per cent. profit; one in Worcester of 24 months $7,000. At North Adams the Crispins have a co-operative manufactory that was started on a capital of $6,000, and on the first cleaning at the end of six months $1,074 10, and have now increased their stock capital to $8,000. In these ways and by the weekly meetings held, they are perhaps the Massachusetts Crispins are improving their condition, without placing themselves in antagonism to the rest of mankind.

The small-pox, it is conceded, is rapidly assuming epidemic form in New York city. The rate of increase is alarming. The disease has been prevailing since last winter, and gathering strength month by month, until for the week ending with the first of this month there were seventy-seven cases, eleven per day. The week before there were but forty-five cases.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Statistics of the Trade—Consumption in the United States.

In a pamphlet just published by L. Boucherean, of Louisiana, some interesting statistics are given concerning the sugar and molasses trade of the United States, and of the annual consumption of these products. The figures are for 1870, and do not include the Pacific coast. The direct importations of foreign sugars amounted as follows, in tons of 2,240 pounds each: New York, 253,634; Boston, 64,094; Philadelphia, 50,578; Baltimore, 67,303; New Orleans, 12,628; other ports, 20,797; total amount, 468,957 tons. The stock on hand in all parts at the beginning of the year was 81,604, making a total of 550,561. The shipments from the United States were 9,029; the amount on hand at the end of the year 87,640, making the total consumption of foreign sugar for the year 1870 483,892 tons, an increase over the consumption of 1869 of 38,993 tons. Adding to the total amount of foreign the 46,800 tons of domestic sugar consumed the same year, this being the amount of the crop of Texas and Louisiana for 1869-70, which was sold in 1870, and we have the grand total of 530,692 tons as the amount of sugar consumed in the country in 1870, an increase of 37,793 tons over the consumption in 1869, and the largest amount consumed in any one year of our history. In addition to the consumption of cane sugar is that of maple, which is considerable in some parts of the country, the estimated amount being 23,000 tons.

The consumption of molasses for the last ten years has been as follows:

	Gallons.	Gallons. Foreign.
1870	49,323,171	42,725,171
1869	51,161,092	47,961,092
1868	55,357,969	52,787,969
1867	49,776,464	46,776,464
1866	47,146,119	43,840,119
1865	35,185,038	34,335,038
1864	32,419,328	28,582,328
1863	32,569,088	26,569,088
1862	62,668,400	25,668,400
1861	46,191,566	24,191,566

The demand for molasses for distilling for the the past year or two has been steadily diminishing, distillers supplying their lessened wants by purchase of sugar-house molasses and grain, at the low prices that have been ruling. Cuba molasses is almost wholly bought by refiners and distillers, and the fine grades of Porto Rico and the English Islands by the grocery trade. New Orleans molasses and sugar house syrups superseding to a very great extent the consumption of medium and low grades of foreign for domestic use.

Add to the figures for 1870 the probable amount of sorgo and maple molasses, and it is believed the amount will be nearly or quite 100,000,000 gallons.

WOOL TRADE EXCITEMENT.

Advance in Raw Material and Fabrics.

The continued rise in the prices of wool and woolen goods has caused an uncommon excitement among dealers. The rise commenced some six or eight weeks ago and appears not to have reached its full extent. The reasons for the advance are said to be the smallness of the clip this year and last year, the large demand and consumption in Europe during the war, and the fact that nearly all the mills have been enabled to run this year, the supply of water being ample. Mr. A. T. Stewart, at New York, is credited by some with having engineered a great corner in the wool market, and with having already realized a profit of one million dollars in his operations, but inquiry among the trade fails to establish the fact. The story seems to be based on the circumstance that Mr. S. has been obliged, during the past two or three years, to take possession of a carpet factory and several woolen factories, on which he had mortgages, and run them on his own account. He has, of course, been a large buyer, and, apprehensive of higher prices, has laid in an ample stock for future uses.

The advance in prices of wool have been about as follows:

Common Mexican, which used to sell from eighteen to twenty cents a pound, is selling at from thirty to thirty-two cents. Saxony fleece, which was quoted at thirty cents, gold, are held at thirty-seven and a half cents. California wools have gone up from thirty-five to forty cents, Australian wool from forty-two to fifty-two cents, and what are called extra fleeces, which are a shade better than the wool in the middling in the cotton market, are quoted at forty-three to sixty-four cents, as against forty-seven to fifty cents six weeks since. Even shearings, which are the short wool which grows on sheep before the time of their shearing in the spring and their slaughtering in the fall, and are used for making both yarns and fabrics per pound, instead of twenty-five cents, the old price.

The various woolen manufacturers at home regarded, of course, to this rise in the raw material. Carpet yarns have advanced from 37½c per pound to 50c per pound, and carpets are from 12½ to 25 per cent. dearer than they were, and Brussels which recently fetched $1 90 are held at $2 15. All kinds of woolen cloth and clothing material have advanced on an average of 10 per cent., with an upward tendency. The utmost activity is manifested in the trade. The manufacturers have orders ahead for everything they can make for several months to come, and as is usual, the fleece of the retail dealers of higher prices still to come, lead them to rush in and supply themselves at present rates.

Growth of the Petroleum Trade.

According to the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, just issued, the exports of petroleum in 1870 were 37 per cent. greater than those of the previous year, and that nearly all this increase, or 32 per cent., is accounted for by the shipment from the port of New York. The total export from the United States in 1870 was 141,926,150 gallons, against 1,500,000 gallons in 1860 and 99,261,000 gallons in 1869, showing an increase of nearly 42,000,000 gallons over any previous year. The first sale noticed for export was in May, 1861, when 100,000 gallons were sent to foreign markets. Last year, which has since led all other ports in the importation of petroleum, took in that article 5,471 gallons, increasing the amount in the following year more than 800,000 gallons. Great Britain took 879,000 gallons in 1861—and in 1869 increased her importation to 3,250,000 gallons. The continued growth of this trade for ten years—from 1,500,000 gallons in 1860, to 141,000,000 in 1870—is a wonderful exhibit not only on account of the rapid development of oil interest, but also because the yearly increase has been steady. The daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district in November, 1865, was 10,400 gallons; in the same month of 1870, it was 15,214 gallons—a fact which shows the inexhaustibility of the wells in that region. In regard to the home consumption, it is estimated that it is equal to one-half the quantity exported—making, in round numbers, an aggregate consumption of 211,000,000 gallons annually. The enormous amount, reckoning the price at an average of twenty cents per gallon, represents as a value of more than $42,000,000 for a single year—certainly a remarkable growth for a product unknown to commerce ten years ago.

Literally an Eye for an Eye!

Twenty-nine years ago a citizen of Hartford, Conn., Sylvester Havens, was injured in the right eye by a small and sharp piece of steel, which flew from a steel rolled by the result of a blow. He suffered pain for several days, but afterwards, for years, experienced no other inconvenience than occasionally seeing objects double. Gradually, however, the eye began to lose the power of sight, finally became totally blind, and in this way it continued for fourteen years. About six weeks since Mr. Havens was troubled by something in the nature of a boil making its appearance on the inside of the right nostril, and upon puncturing this with the small blade of a pen-knife, out came, among some purulent matter, a small bit of steel which entered the eye twenty-nine years ago. The sore healed, but soon after Mr. Havens became conscious of a dimness in his left eye, resulting, as he was advised, from sympathetic action of the nerves of the other eye, which had been deadened only in this year the vocation for which Nature designed him.

Mr. Alvin Adams, the retired expressman, dwells in a handsome and expensive suburban retreat at Watertown, not far from Boston. His grounds embrace one hundred and fifty acres. The second floor of his house is on a level with the dome of the State House in Boston, and the sweep of the eye from the front of the mansion takes in a wide area of exquisite loveliness, including a view of seven of the cities and towns. One of the most attractive features of this lovely home is the fine orchard, probably the finest in the country, and unsurpassed even in Worcester county. A fine picture of statuary of picture that reaches this country is expected by Mr. Adams. Twenty years ago he was a very poor man, but ventured in business by which has since grown to colossal proportions; and now, on the eve of the expected holidays, he lives in retirement, surrounded by his broad acres.

During the month of June over three hundred and thirty-eight thousand letters, misdirected or otherwise not deliverable, were received at the Dead Letter Office. At least one-half of these consisted of what is known as "business correspondence"—eleven thousand seven hundred containing money, checks, receipts, drafts, or other papers of value to persons sending the letters. It has been claimed by experienced postoffice officials that no people in the world are so careless in the matter of addressing letters as Americans, and that if more care were exercised in this respect there would be less reason for complaint at the workings of our postal system.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

A PASTORAL—AFTER SHAKESPEARE'S CUCKOO.

By G. D. A.

When scarlet buds and lillies pale
And meadows deck in green array,
And roses cups in the lowly dale
Do glisten with the dewy spray—
When plow boys out their teams do bring
And Kate the milker—all hails the spring!

Merlon lark's free "A shower's coming!"
That makes the starling sing again.

When all along the fence way roses
And honeysuckles hang in bowers,
The parrow "mongst the bottries' grows
And daisies gild the sunny hours—
When swallows twitter round the eaves
And corn—as high up in their air,
While bloojays pipe among the leaves,
And bees are wing to drive away care.
Then in his endless roundelay
He turns to mock the whirling jay
"Keep! skeer!"

No course, so true, that when 'tis said
The blue jay drops his foppish head.

When turtle doves mourn in the grove,
And blackbirds in the orchard hop,
When little wrens their song of love
Do sing up in the high oak's top—
When cow bells tickle in the wood
And playful children run to hide
Then ripens in the sunshine hood,
And hens from sweet'ning corn-ears chide—
While in the glen that runs by the hill
Hi ghosts out on that tale of ill
He mocks the hidden whippoorwill
"Whip, whip poor will!"

Will, whip poor will! Those who hear
Do think it is that kind of fear.

For Alden,
Youngstown, Pa., 1871.

Our Skins and Seives.

And through millions of orifices ooze the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive prespiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men

James T. Brady & Co
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
OF
1880, 1885 and 1900.
Subscription Books Now Open.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
$100,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
For Sale at 95 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated January 1st, 1871, and mature successively February and August.
100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, July 8, 1871.

The tenor of the local loan market during the week was one of ease. Money is accumulating at the various deposit houses, and for supply is now much in excess of the wants of good borrowers. Indeed the demand of late from this cause has been light, and if collections come in as freely as expected, there will be little need of discounts to the heavy requirements of the banks.

—There is considerable inquiry from parties residing in the many thriving towns on our railroads for our best paying bonds. A purchasing line has been shown for some while back for the Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds, and under the steady investing demand for them they have advanced in price until they are rapidly approximating par, and from the fact that they are becoming scarce investors are turning their attention to other bonds. Just now the Northern Central Railroad Company's 7-30 gold bonds are steadily coming into favor. Some of our bankers, who at first, were rather shy of them, have made themselves well acquainted with their character, for safety and strength, and have expressed their entire confidence in the bond, as a first-class investment. We notice the name of the banking firm of Ira B. McVay, among the agents in this city for the sale of these bonds.

—Government bonds have declined a fraction owing to the withdrawal of the demand for shipment, which in turn is affected by the heaviness of both gold and exchange. The investment demand for the re-employment of July interest is moderate, the superior attractions, in the way of higher interest of first-class railroad bonds diverting the bulk of the money which would be reinvested.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received by J. W. Kennedy's stock house, Apollo building, No. 57 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 6, 1871.	10:00	11:00	12:30	1:30	3:00	5:00
A. & P.	90	90	90	90	90	90
C., Pitts. & Ft. W.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Alton	112	112	112	112	112	112
Chicago & Alton pf.	120	120	120	120	120	120
Clev. & Pitts.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Clev. & Pitts. scrip	90	90	90	90	90	90
Clev. & Pitts. pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & N. W.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & N. W. pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago, R. I. & P.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & S. W.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & S. W. pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Cleveland & Toledo	90	90	90	90	90	90
Columbus & Xenia	90	90	90	90	90	90
Columbus & Xenia pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Fort Wayne	90	90	90	90	90	90
Ft. Wayne & Chicago	90	90	90	90	90	90
Ohio & Miss.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Ohio & Miss. pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Pitts. & Ft. Wayne	90	90	90	90	90	90
Pitts. & Ft. W. pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Pitts. & Con.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	90	90	90	90	90	90
Toledo & Wabash	90	90	90	90	90	90
Toledo & Wabash pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Terre Haute	90	90	90	90	90	90
Terre Haute pf.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Adams Ex.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wells F.	90	90	90	90	90	90
American Ex.	90	90	90	90	90	90
U. S. Ex.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Gold.	90	90	90	90	90	90

—A New York paper remarks that the weakness of Rock Island continues to attract attention, and it is commonly reported and believed that the Directors are sellers of the stock, borrowing it for delivery through loans. Somebody is evidently acting for the same principals in the same way. There is no good in circulate a rumor of intended new issues of stock, however; the capital being all issued but one million. It is more probable that the present movement is based on calculations of the amount of stock to be had for higher prices, by parties who bought during the great decline.

With reference to recent purchases of Northwestern, transferred for the Adams Express Company, we believe the transfers since the reopening of the books have not increased the amount held in that connection a little over 20,000 shs; the whole amount of preferred stock being just over $10,000,000.

—Jas. M. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented there as the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks at the Board. For the shares commission, and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral, or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 8, 1871. }

RECEIPTS.—The week closes with an almost uniform market, and dealers report a fair trade for the season. The flour market has not been quite so active, though prices are not quotably lower. Buyers seem disposed to hold off, and will only take just what will supply their immediate wants, believing that prices will soon rule lower. On the other hand, mills are more shy than, admitting the present basis, went to or even above the quotations, and equally decreed, it will be some time before the new crop will be dry enough out of which to make first class flour without an admixture of old wheat, hence old wheat will command a premium of from thirty per bushel, which will have a tendency for the time to keep wheat, on an average, a fraction above it now is; hence flour will go no lower at present if the view is correct. Bacon has advanced a shade, and is held firm at quotations. Cheese is in abundant supply being rather in advance of the demand. Butter is in liberal receipt with a rather dull demand—the market is overstocked—prices are tending downward. There is a better demand for eggs, though the prices, always dependent upon the supply, are unchanged. Groceries were firm, particularly as relates to sugars and coffees. Holders are confining their views and are well satisfied with the condition of the market.

The following are the wholesale quotations. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged:

APPLES.—We note fair receipts; sixes our last 200 barrels were received. The asking rates were $2 40 and $2 50 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

SODA ASH.—The supply was fully on with the demand. However, just now, are confining largely to actual wants. Sales—Soda Ash, common, 4½@4¾c; Refined, 4¾@4¾c. Potash, Pittsburgh, Pearl, 8@8½.

BRAN.—There is a more active demand and prices are a shade higher. We quote white navy from store at $20 00@$20 50; common $18 00 per ton.

BUTTER.—The market is fairly supplied. Prime to choice Yellow, the best kinds being the leading sales are in good demand; fair to prime, 25@28c; prime, 28@30c; choice, 30@32c.

BACON CURE.—Market active. We quote sales in small lots at 15@16c for hams, as to quality.

BRIMSTONE.—Market very firm but no higher; a good article sells readily at 6¾@6¾c per lb.

BARREL POWDER.—$5 Banner cans $9 for, $2 75; $5 Cans, $6 25; 1-5 cans, $6; 1-10 cans, $3.

CANDLES.—The market continues in moderate supply, with sales of star full weight, 19c; short weight 18c; mould 17c.

CHEESE.—Louisville Reliance, $2 50@2 75 $ box, Beecher's Phoenix Hydraulic, $2 50@2 75; Johnston, Bell & Co.'s Duquesne, $2 50@2 80; Cadwallader, Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 $ ton.

CORN.—Receipts heavy, principally Pennsylvania at 60@60½c for sound Philadelphia $5 56.

CHEESE.—Receipts heavy, with prices weak but not lower; we quote choice Ohio factory at 13c; Pacific Ohio factory, Dairy Ohio 9@12c $ lb.

CLOVER SEED.—Active and quite a firm market with a good demand at the following figures: Timothies wanted at $2 75 in bag; peaches—3-5 cans $2; 3-5 cans $2 50; 1-5 cans $1 50; 1-10 cans $1.

CANDLES.—Star, 19@20c; Adamantine, 18@19c; Sperm, 45@50c; Lard, 5@6c.

COAL OIL.—Refined, 24@24½c; Naphtha, 16@17c; Benzine, 18@19c.

COFFEE.—Rio—Fair to prime, 19@20c; choice, 21@22c; Java, 30@32c; Mocha, 30@32c; Laguayra, 25@26c; Maracaibo, 25@26c; Santos, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 25@26c; Singapore, 25@26c; Ceylon, 25@26c; Jamaica, 25@26c; Peaberry, 25@26c; St. Domingo, 25@26c; Mexican, 25@26c; Native Java, 25@26c; Rio Grande, 25@26c.

COTTON YARNS.—Market steady, with an occasional sale of middlings at $1 more than quoted.

CORDAGE.—The receipts are unchanged. We report sales at 9c cash to per bbl, running downwards.

DRIED FRUIT.—In moderate supply. We note sales by the cask at about the following quotations:

PEACHES.—Prime, ring, 18@19c; $ lb; peeling, 16@17c; slow, 14@15c; unpeeling, fair, 6½@7c; unpeeling, prime, 8½@9c; quarters, 5@6c.

APPLES.—Sliced, 8@8½c; prime, 8@8½c; quarters, 5@6c.

CHERRIES.—Pitted, 20@22c; unpitted, 8@9c.

PLUMS.—Prime, 8@8½c; fair, 6@7c.

BLACKBERRIES.—Prime, 8@8½c.

RASPBERRIES.—Prime, 20@22c.

DRIED BEEF.—Market steady, with sales of Tennessee at 16c; Sugar cured at 18@19c.

FEATHERS.—Market steady, with sales of Tennessee at 50c; Western at 45c.

FISH.—The stock of old is about exhausted; We note sales now and then to the jobbing trade—

Mackerel, Extra, 1's, $20 00@$21 00; 2's, $16 00@$17 00; Mackerel, Extra Shore, $14 00@$15 00; Mackerel, Shore, No. 1's, $12 00@$13 00; Mackerel, Shore, No. 2's, $10 00@$11 00; Mackerel, Shore, No. 3's, $8 00@$9 00; Trout, $5 00@$6 00; Codfish, 5@6c $ lb.

FLOUR.—Market dull but no lower. The current asking rates for standard brands were $5 25@$5 50, with the usual allowance to the trade.

FEATHERS.—Sales at Chaffe for No. 1 live geese, from first hands: store brought:

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is ample and prices are firm and unchanged. The following are the ruling rates: Marshall winters, $6 25@7 00; choice Wisconsins, $6 00@7 00; Indiana, $6 00; choice Minnesota, $7 00; choice baker's, $7 00; Spring wheats, $5 50@6 00; fancy winters, $7 50; bags, 25c less. Mill sales unchanged. We four communicate $6 00 @ 6 50.

FLAX SEED.—Market firm; 1,000 bushels at $2 00, through sales $2 05 to $2 10.

GRAIN.—In general remarks, we "have our say" about wheat—here we give the rulings of the market, which are as follows: to day, what they may be to-morrow, no one knows: Red winter, $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45 $ bushel. Corn—The demand has fallen off and prices have declined. Bower, we reported sales on wharf and from depot at 60@62c; store 64@65c. Canal, 65@66c. Oats in fair lands in bags and the market was firmer. The rates for new mixed are in bulk were 45@46c; old shelled are the prices of Tuesday. Rye—Sales at 82@85c. Barley—Not any stock to operate with. The asking rates were $1 10@1 20 $ bushel. Barley—spring 90@95c; fall 90 @95c.

GROCERIES.—There is an active demand for both sugars and coffees. We are confirming the rates in prices, though the market is very firm. We quote as follows:

Spices—Grain pepper 18c; Pimento 12c; Cloves 25c; Cassia 20c.

Sugars—Sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime to fair Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—If and it at 70c; white honey 60c; silver drip 55c; golden drip 50c; cover grades 40@45c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 12c; C, 11½c; A, 11½c; coffee, 10¾c; extra C 10¾c; C yellow 10c.

Coffee Sugars—New crushed at 11½c; prime yellow 9½c; fair to prime yellow 9c; prime to choice Rio, good 20@21c; fair 19@20c; loaded to papers 20@21c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 30; prime $1 20; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 80c. Gunpowder $1 30@1 40; Imperial fancy $1 30; prime $1 20; fair $1 00; Oolongs fancy $1 30; good $1; fair 90c@$1. Something fancy $1 30; good $1; fair 90c@$1. Japan fancy $1 30; good 100; fair 90c.

HONEY.—There is a fair demand, with sales of from 30@35c $ lb.

HOMINY.—Demand limited, with sales in a small way at $3 50 $ bbl.

HIDES.—Green salted full weighted 9@10c; green salted, offerings light and steady at 9c; green salted lip and tail, do call 8@8½c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Receipts moderate. We note sales in a regular way at $16@16 50 $ ton.

LARD OIL.—Pittsburgh No. 1 at 90@95c $ gallon; No. 2 at 60@65c; Chicago, nominal at 90c per gallon, free enough for $ gallon.

MOLASSES.—In good supply; sales of rough Kentucky at 35c $ gallon; clarified 42½@45c.

NUTS.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 $ bbl; Shellbarks, $2 75 $ bbl.

NAIL FEED.—Market steady, with an occasional sale of middlings at $1 more than quoted.

OATMEAL.—The stock of old is about exhausted; We quote sales now at $5 50@$6 00 $ bbl.

OILS.—Market steady, with sales at 55@56c $ gallon.

ONIONS.—Sales of Yellow at 90c@$1 $ bushel.

PEANUTS.—Market steady, with sales of Tennessee at 2½c; other at 3c.

POTATOES.—The stock of old is about exhausted; We quote sales now at 40@45c $ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The market is fairly supplied. Prime to choice Sugar cured hams, the leading sales are in good demand; fair to prime, 12@13c; prime, 13@14c; choice sugar cured, 14@15c; canvassing, 15@16c; breakfast bacon, 15@16c; shoulders, 10@11c; sides, 12@13c; clear do, 13@14c; clear rib, 13@14c; plain sides, 12@13c; clear do, 13@14c; hams boilings; country hams 15@16c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There has been a slight advance on certain brands of meat, and we quote as follows: Hams, sugar-cured canvassed, 16@17c; sides, clined, 9-cent; clear do, 13@14c; dried beef, 15@16c; shoulders, 10@11c; pickled pork, 18@19c; Lard in tierces 10@11c; in kegs and buckets 12@ 13c; w b.

DRIED FRUIT.—The season is almost over. There is no demand; no stock on hand. We omit quotations as they would only be unfamiliar.

FISH.—The market was steady with a fair trade demand, the supply keeping pace with the demand. Same old story for fresh—other kinds unchanged.

COAL MINE.—Dull but no lower. The current asking rates for standard brands were 23½@24c, with the usual allowance to the trade.

FEATHERS.—Sales at Chaffe for No. 1 live geese, from first hands: store brought:

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is ample and prices are firm and unchanged. The following are the ruling rates: Marshall winters, $6 25@7 00; choice Wisconsins, $6 00@7 00; Indiana, $6 00; choice Minnesota, $7 00; choice baker's, $7 00; Spring wheats, $5 50@6 00; fancy winters, $7 50; bags, 25c less. Mill sales unchanged. We four communicate $6 00 @ 6 50.

FLAX SEED.—Market firm; 1,000 bushels at $2 05, through sales $2 05 to $2 10.

GRAIN.—In general remarks, we "have our say" about wheat—here we give the rulings of the market, which are as follows: to day, what they may be to-morrow, no one knows: Red winter, $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45 $ bushel. Corn—The demand has fallen off and prices have declined. Bower, we reported sales on wharf and from depot at 60@62c; store 64@65c. Canal, 65@66c. Oats in fair lands in bags and the market was firmer. The rates for new mixed are in bulk were 45@46c; old shelled are the prices of Tuesday. Rye—Sales at 82@85c. Barley—Not any stock to operate with. The asking rates were $1 10@1 20 $ bushel. Barley—spring 90@95c; fall 90 @95c.

GROCERIES.—There is an active demand for both sugars and coffees. We are confirming the rates in prices, though the market is very firm. We quote as follows:

Spices—Grain pepper 18c; Pimento 12c; Cloves 25c; Cassia 20c.

Sugars—Sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime to fair Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—If and it at 70c; white honey 60c; silver drip 55c; golden drip 50c; cover grades 40@45c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 12c; C, 11½c; A, 11½c; coffee, 10¾c; extra C 10¾c; C yellow 10c.

Coffee Sugars—New crushed at 11½c; prime yellow 9½c; fair to prime yellow 9c; prime to choice Rio, good 20@21c; fair 19@20c; loaded to papers 20@21c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 30; prime $1 20; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 80c. Gunpowder $1 30@1 40; Imperial fancy $1 30; prime $1 20; fair $1 00; Oolongs fancy $1 30; good $1; fair 90c@$1. Something fancy $1 30; good $1; fair 90c.

HONEY.—There is a fair demand, with sales of from 30@35c $ lb

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Crops in France Small—Emperor William at Ems—Gambetta to Publish a Newspaper—Tax on Colonial Products Increased—Legitimists to Resign Seats in the French Assembly—Gambetta Urges Patience and Moderation—Wreck of the French Ship Souverance—All on Board Lost.

Count de Chambord's Manifesto Condemned—Additional Taxes on Colonial Produce—Gambetta to Start a Newspaper—The Crops.

PARIS, July 9.—The Manifesto of Count de Chambord is generally condemned in severe terms by the Press, as calculated to increase the agitation which it pretends to deprecate.

The Assembly, by a vote of 483 to 58, passed the bill imposing additional taxes on colonial produce.

The municipal elections for Paris will be held on the 30th inst. The army everywhere voted the Republican ticket for Assembly.

Gambetta is about to undertake the publication of a newspaper, and has proposed to Gen. Faidherbe to take charge of the military chronicle of the journal.

The present harvest in France falls below the general average.

Emperor William at Ems.

EMS, July 9.—Emperor William arrived here today, and was received with rejoicings by the people. To-night the heights around the city are illuminated in his honor.

Resignation of Legitimists—Letter From Gambetta—Wreck of the Ship Souverance—Every Person on Board Lost.

PARIS, July 9.—The Gambetta organ several Legitimists will resign their seats in the Assembly.

Gambetta has written a letter rejoicing over the result of the elections, and urging moderation and patience on all. The last department voted for by the army were all headed with Gambetta's name.

The French ship Souverance has been totally wrecked on the coast near the Cape of Good Hope. All on board, including a large number of passengers, were lost. One hundred and fifty bodies had been washed ashore from the wreck.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 8.—The steamships Cuba and Tripoli touched at Queenstown, and the Columbia at Marseille.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 8.—1:30 P. M.—Consols 93½@93¾; Bonds buoyant; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do of '65, 91¾; do of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, July 8.—Rentes 54 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Cotton excited; middling uplands 9¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard 48s 6d. Cheese 55s.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

BUSINESS OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Following is the statement of the business of the finance division of the pension office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871: Number of communications received, 62,937; number of communications written, 49,453; amount of requisitions upon the army for funds, $24,193,994; upon the navy, $434,758; amount drawn upon the war of 1812 fund, $224,000. The requisitions include the amount needed for pensions payable during the present quarter ending September 4; amount refunded to the Government in settlement of Pension agents' accounts $367,398; number of commutation orders for artificial limbs issued 7,200, being $10 for arms and $75 for legs, and the remainder for feet; the whole number of army pensions on the roll June 30, 206,236; whole number of navy pensions 3,111.

IMPORTANT.

The Board of Commissioners of Police of the District of Columbia yesterday passed a resolution by 33 to 17, that the association will not hold the Standing Committee responsible should they fail to investigate the charges which may be made against members of the association for meeting in consultation any professional practitioner of African descent until thirty days subsequent to final action of the Supreme Court on such amendment as may be passed at the next annual meeting in October. The Association expelled Dr. D. W. Bliss, a colored physician, who has resulted in the case of Vice President Colfax with Dr. C. C. COX, who had been previously refused admission into the Association, and who now holds a seat in the Board of Health with Dr. Verdi, a homeopathic practitioner.

THE FOUR MILLION LOAN

Has passed both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and now awaits the Governor's signature.

During the quarter ending June 30th, the Post-office Department issued 124,561,540 adhesive postage stamps, and 21,870,250 stamped envelops, and 1,717,500 newspaper wrappers.

NOT EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX.

Commissioner Pleasanton has decided that the salary of the President of the State Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, Va., is not exempt from the income tax, because the office cannot be said to be necessary for the legitimate purposes of State government.

THE PERKINS CLAIM.

The Solicitor of the State Department has decided that the amount due Perkins on the contract to furnish the Russian Government with 40 steam guns a few hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, and a claim for that amount has been officially forwarded to the Russian Government.

GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Baron Arnenstein takes Baron Gerolt's place until the new German Minister arrives from Mexico.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS OF SOLDIERS.

Thirty-eight thousand claims for bounty and arrears of pay, involving two or three millions of dollars, are now in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, of which 19,000 will probably be allowed. These claims are the remains of those arising out of the late war. The number of claims settled June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1871, involved over $1,424,000,000.

PLEASANTON'S LETTER TO GRANT.

Commissioner Pleasanton last week forwarded to President Grant a long letter, in which he enters as to his duties as chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and rehearses which cases under his direct control and supervision, and the manner in which he has used the power over the Internal Revenue laws. He says he has endeavored to collect every customs revenue—not, however, interfering with amusements, his duty being so to instruct officers that the law and the rights of citizens are collected and paid into the treasury. Hence the necessity has existed for his making decisions as to cases or the Commissioner's decisions, appeals from which can be made to Court for review. Such is believed to be the brief opinion of the Commissioner, who refers the President to obtain the views of Secretary Boutwell concerning the difference between them on the question of jurisdiction in their respective departments. The Commissioner leaves the matter with the President. If the latter shall decline or prefer not to decide the question, he proposes that his, together with Secretary Boutwell's decision be submitted the Attorney General, and he will abide the decision, whatever it may be.

CLAIM REJECTED.

The Mexican and United States Commission, with the concurrence of the umpire, have decided to reject the claim of Wilson Shannon, on the ground that a Prussian subject, naturalized as a citizen of the United States subsequent to the injury complained of, cannot prosecute against Mexico through the United States under the treaty instituting the Mexican claims commission.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1871.

MRS. SHERMAN INTERVIEWED.

A correspondent at Dorfee, Conn., visited Mrs. Sherman, accused of the murder of three husbands and eight children, and during the interview the latter said all she asked was a fair field and no favor.

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

A Washington special says considerable anxiety is felt here for further information from Admiral Rogers relative to the Corean difficulty, as it is feared that matters have not progressed at satisfactorily as the latest news received indicate.

PRIZES APPEALING FOR ORDER.

Pursuant to the instructions of Archbishop McCloskey, the Catholic clergy of this city delivered today in all churches and all masses appeals to the congregations not to interfere in any way with the Orange procession, which is projected to take place next Wednesday. The appeals seem to have had a good effect upon the Irish Catholics generally, but the Fenian element, which combines in its ranks vast numbers of the ancient order of Hibernians, seems far from quieted.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived, the Nemesis, from Liverpool, and the British gunboat Minatis, Commander Yeatman, from Nassau, N. P.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Benjamin S. Taylor, President of the First National Bank, Hoboken, died to-day of apoplexy at the age of seventy-six years.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Naval officer A. H. Ladin, indicted by the grand jury on a charge of perjury, had his trial before the Circuit Court at Herkimer, N. Y., Saturday. The evidence for the defense was conclusive, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the court room.

Rev. Dr. John W. French, Professor of Ethics and Law at West Point Military Academy, died there Saturday. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at West Point.

A boy was killed by a stroke of lightning at Dayton, Ohio, during the storm.

Yesterday was the hottest of the season in St. Louis, the mercury standing above 100 in the shade.

The French Catholic Church of Notre Dame, in Worcester, Mass., was dedicated yesterday by Bishop O'Reilly.

Constable Deva, of Dayton, O., shot a man yesterday morning who was endeavoring to escape arrest, and killed him.

Frederick Kenna, a well known citizen of Frankfort, Ky., was overpowered with heat on the street in Louisville yesterday, and died in a few minutes, where he died from the combined effects of the heat and heart disease.

A Long Branch dispatch says: President Grant starts for Washington to-morrow, returning Tuesday.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—There are unmistakable signs here of the repeal of the Sunday laws being made an issue in future elections. The Germans are becoming much agitated on the question. Last night a meeting was held composed of representatives from a large number of the most influential German societies, who determined to hold a meeting next Saturday, composed of representatives from societies, regardless of nationality, who are favorable to a change in the city ordinances.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 9, 1871.

River three feet nine inches and rising; heavy storm this afternoon. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—River five feet nine inches and stationary. Arrivals and departures confined to the regular packets. Cloudy and hot.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Clear; mercury 95. River falling slowly, 30 inches. Departed—Morrado, St. Louis; Mary Miller, Cincinnati.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Departed—Emilie Lafargue, Omaha; Northwestern, Keokuk; Allen, Kansas City; City of Chester, Memphis; Bismarck, New Orleans; Harry Johnson, Keokuk. Departed—Mary Alice and Largos, New Orleans; Oceanus, Red River. River falling. Weather intensely hot.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 9.—Weather partly cloudy and hot; mercury 100 at noon. River fallen four inches. Departed—Tom Tinsley, Cincinnati; Dr. W. S. C., Enyville, 10 A. M. Down—Rose Hite, 6 P. M.; Ada Herriman, 8 P. M., H. S. Turner. Nothing doing to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—River twenty inches in the canals and falling four inches, and the navigation is good; mercury 94 to-day; cloudy with signs of rain to-night. Warehouse receipts for the two weeks ending yesterday, 6,000.

Terrible Storms.

Six Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Great Damage to Property in Dayton, O.—Several Churches and Other Buildings Destroyed—Similar Occurrences in Syracuse, N. Y.

DAYTON, July 9.—A furious storm of wind, accompanied by heavy rain, at 2:30 this afternoon, uprooted forest and shade trees in Dayton and vicinity, demolished the German Lutheran church in this city, killing four persons and wounding twenty others; thoroughly destroyed the Washington street bridge over the Miami, killing two horse and dangerously wounding another; unroofed the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, severely wounding two convalescent female patients; unroofed the St. Mary's Catholic Church and school house, and one United Brethren Church; demolished the Little Miami Railroad depot; unroofed and otherwise damaged about fifty other houses. Loss over $50,000. It was the most furious storm ever known here.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—The most violent storm known here for years passed over this city at two o'clock this afternoon, followed by another an hour after. The wind blew down large trees from one to two feet in diameter. One new building was blown down, and the high school in Geddes and several barns were unroofed. The lightning struck in every part of the city, shattering the houses of Senator Kennedy, Alderman Howlett and the Binghamton Railroad engine house, doing considerable damage. Last night a fire to two private dwellings six miles west of this place, and the house door by the lightning striking him instantly and stripping his clothes entirely off his body. During the storm hail stones as large as walnuts fell, doing great damage to the crops in surrounding towns.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Details of News from New Zealand—New South Wales and Queensland.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The ship Saxon has arrived at Adelaide, from London, with materials for the extension of the telegraph to Port Darwin, New Zealand.

Arrived at midnight, the steamer Wonga from Sydney, New South Wales. The Parliament voted one hundred thousand dollars to establish a colonial defence force. The general muskets in population of the colony five hundred and two thousand. An extensive coal field in Queensland has been discovered on the coast near Clarence river. Parliament voted $25,000 subsidy direct to the Californian service. Gold agio on bank drafts for dispatch a mail every fourth Saturday. The agent of the overland mail line endeavored to prevent Government dispatches. Another agent was appointed very injurious. The Emma Patterson was attacked by natives. The male and five of the crew were drowned.

The Victoria Treasurer's budget shows £250,000 deficit, and proposes additional taxes. Increased tax are proposed. The Protectionists intend to support the Ministry. The steamship Auckland, for New Zealand, was totally wrecked on the night of Friday last on the east coast. The passengers and crew were saved. The steamship Dromedary, from London, with fifty-six days, was quarantined with small-pox on board.

Quarantine is now enforced on all English vessels. Mr. Adamson, the new American Consul, has assumed the office without fee and will be honorary for the legitimate purposes of State government.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Henry Duggan, charged with murdering a man named Meyer here in 1865, was arrested in Chicago last night. He was formerly tried for the murder of Meyer in 1866 and again in 1867, but the jury disagreed both times. In the latter trial a majority of directors has been for acquittal. Two years ago he was arrested in Texas for the same crime, but escaped from jail. He will probably be tried again, as several witnesses in the former trials are still here.

Charles L. Crookham, who had been tried for manslaughter, and convicted in March county, Virginia, but subsequently escaped, has been brought here in charge of the Deputy Sheriff of Mason county, having been arrested at Sedalia, Missouri.

E. B. Ransom, formerly employed in the Quartermaster's Department here, was arrested yesterday charging money on bogus checks.

Two Dutch Forts and Nosbaum, arrested on suspicion of having murdered John O'Brien near Sedalia, Missouri, a few days since, were examined at Sedalia yesterday and discharged.

FROM CALDWELL, OHIO.

Fourth of July Temperance Mass Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CALDWELL, OHIO, July 7, 1871.

The first county temperance mass meeting ever held in this county was held in Caldwell on Tuesday. People were here in every part of the county and from other counties. Bands, brass and martial, and good speakers were present. The orator of the day was the famous John H. Fivster, the "Ohio Boy" of his age. He was born in Rockcastle county, but came to this city in boyhood, and learned the art of engraving with Gideon Fairman. He was a time connected with the celebrated Henry Inman in the business of lithography. His "Views in Philadelphia" formed a volume of great value, which is now become scarce. In 1852 he crossed the Atlantic. On the passage he received an injury in the temple from the breaking of a tackle block, while firing a salute, which rendered it necessary to trephine to shadow his wound as an old graver, and he entered into connection with the "Temperance Crusade" movement with the *New York American*, as commercial editor. He was also, as the proprietor and editor for fifteen years of the *Connecticut Life Insurance Chronicle*, thoroughly acquainted with our business men. During the war of '61 he became a soldier, and always retained a strong military enthusiasm. As the captain of the Washington Grays he was a conspicuous and popular militia officer. He was a conspicuous member of the Sons of Temperance, and for a time a director in the Academy of Fine Arts, and he did much good. Of his notice young men who have become eminent painters.

It is stated in Washington by the friends of Baron Gerolt, late Minister of Germany to the United States federation, that the real cause of dissatisfaction with him at home is that he was not sufficiently aristocratic in his department here, nor regal in his entertainments; that his conduct was not in keeping with the dignity and powerful influence of the monarch whom he represented in the first instance in the King of Prussia, and latterly in that same person who is merged in the Emperor of Germany. The Baron is a gentleman of wealth and refinement in this country to reside in a palatial mansion, to keep a retinue of equipage with royal insignia, and to gather about him other aristocratic surroundings. Baron Gerolt did not fill these requirements, nor had he the taste or inclination for it. He was unassuming and republican in his sentiments and deportment, and was in character as fair a type of the high-toned American citizen as any native of our land. He will probably be succeeded by one who will live in grander style, after the manners of his monarchic master.

FIRES.

Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A stubborn and dangerous fire was originated this afternoon by a German on Front street, west of Vine, inadvertently applying a lighted match to a barrel containing alcohol. It was rushed to the source, consuming about sixty barrels belonging to Isaac Mayer and running across to the pavement. The flame immediately reaches of coal oil, gasoline, naptha and machinery oils, stored in adjacent yards, burning somewhat and greatly endangering adjoining property. The entire loss was about $100,000, principally covered by insurance in home companies. One remarkable feature was the oil rushing into the street, completely submerging the pavements, gutters and sewers, and the burning in the gutters of gas, which once lifted the gutter plates from position.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Henry Duggan, charged with murdering a man named Meyer here in 1865, was arrested in Chicago last night. He was formerly tried for the murder of Meyer in 1866 and again in 1867, but the jury disagreed both times. In the latter trial a majority of directors has been for acquittal. Two years ago he was arrested in Texas for the same crime, but escaped from jail. He will probably be tried again, as several witnesses in the former trials are still here.

Charles L. Crookham, who had been tried for manslaughter, and convicted in March county, Virginia, but subsequently escaped, has been brought here in charge of the Deputy Sheriff of Mason county, having been arrested at Sedalia, Missouri.

E. B. Ransom, formerly employed in the Quartermaster's Department here, was arrested yesterday charging money on bogus checks.

Two Dutch Forts and Nosbaum, arrested on suspicion of having murdered John O'Brien near Sedalia, Missouri, a few days since, were examined at Sedalia yesterday and discharged.

FROM CALDWELL, OHIO.

Fourth of July Temperance Mass Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CALDWELL, OHIO, July 7, 1871.

The first county temperance mass meeting ever held in this county was held in Caldwell on Tuesday. People were here in every part of the county and from other counties. Bands, brass and martial, and good speakers were present. The orator of the day was the famous John H. Fivster, the "Ohio Boy" of his age. He was born in Rockcastle county, but came to this city in boyhood, and learned the art of engraving with Gideon Fairman. He was a time connected with the celebrated Henry Inman in the business of lithography. His "Views in Philadelphia" formed a volume of great value, which is now become scarce. In 1852 he crossed the Atlantic. On the passage he received an injury in the temple from the breaking of a tackle block, while firing a salute, which rendered it necessary to trephine to shadow his wound as an old graver, and he entered into connection with the "Temperance Crusade" movement with the *New York American*, as commercial editor. He was also, as the proprietor and editor for fifteen years of the *Connecticut Life Insurance Chronicle*, thoroughly acquainted with our business men. During the war of '61 he became a soldier, and always retained a strong military enthusiasm. As the captain of the Washington Grays he was a conspicuous and popular militia officer. He was a conspicuous member of the Sons of Temperance, and for a time a director in the Academy of Fine Arts, and he did much good. Of his notice young men who have become eminent painters.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Opposition to the Lease.

The Pennsylvania Company to Control the Stock if the Lease is Defeated—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—The Latest Narrow-Gauge Projects—Miscellaneous Items.

THE KANSAS CENTRAL NARROW-GAUGE.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 9.—The County Commissioners of this county, after free consultation with prominent business men, have decided to submit the following proposition to the voters: To transfer the $250,000 stock held by the county in the Kansas Pacific Railroad to the Kansas Central Railroad, narrow-gauge, from Leavenworth to Denver, with branches to the Northwest and Southwest; one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in sixty years' county bonds and three hundred thousand dollars stock held by the county in the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad to the Chicago, Southwestern and Pacific Railroad for the building of machine shops in this city, and the building of Baptist, Leavenworth and Topeka Railroad; $150,000 of county bonds to the Leavenworth and Southern Kansas Railroads to connect with the Southern Kansas and Ottawa. The vote will take place on the 19th of August, and all the propositions will carry by a large majority.

OPPOSITION TO THE LEASE.

[From the Philadelphia *Ledger*, July 8.]

The proceedings of the meeting held at Camden, a few evenings since, to oppose the leasing of the "United Companies" to the New Jersey Railroad Company are copied extensively in East Jersey, and look formidable on paper, though a person who attended the meeting informs us that it was of little significance. The attendance was not numerous, nor by any means indicative of sentiment in opposition to the lease. Probably the majority of the meeting were indifferent lookers on, if not in favor of the lease; at least, our informant says when the *viva voce* vote was taken the Chairman some five or six voices answered yes, and when the negative was called for apparently a greater number of voices answered, though the Chair decided the question carried in the affirmative. Upon calls of this character, and of those of the meetings held on this side of the river, by parties who have a large pecuniary interest in the companies, are of little value in deciding or determining the matters at issue. The owners of the companies alone have any effective voice in setting upon terms as to the disposition of their property, and the courts will determine the other matter of *right* under the law. The propriety of advice from public meetings, or the protest of commercial bodies having no direct legal stake, is questionable, not likely to have much influence in determining stockholders how to act in matters purely their own, or of influencing the courts to decide otherwise than on the side of what is legal and just. When these interests are of